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HEAVENWARD OR KITCHENWARD?

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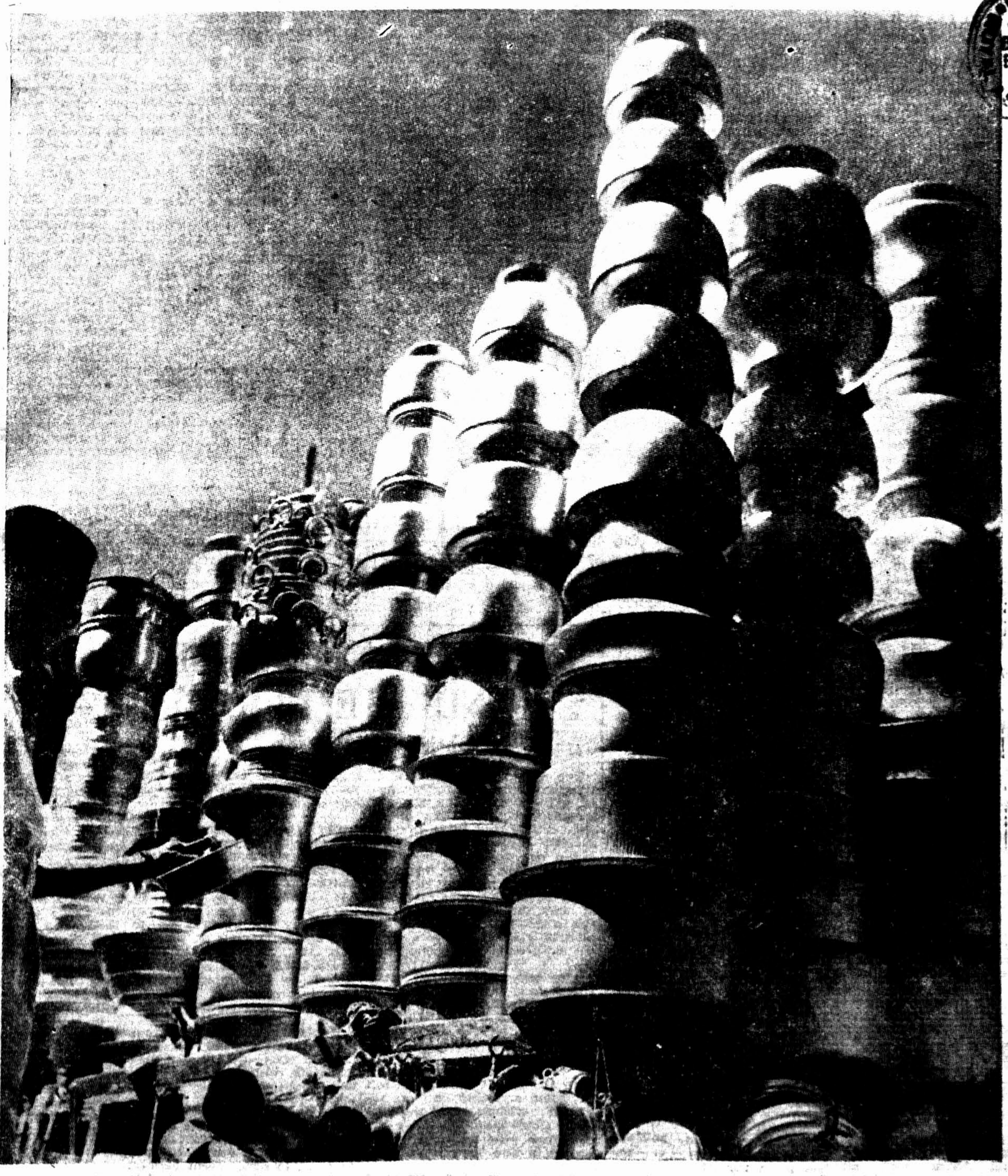

Bombay's topography encourages a heavenward urge. A narrow island hemmed in by the sea, the city's homes are piled one above another. The same trend is visible in the piling up of its wares. Refugee merchants whose trade goods are housed on wheelbarrows, are to be seen at Dadar and other centres. Here is one who has built a precarious pyramid out of his Kitchen utensils. The hand of the customer who will transfer one of the pile to its proper perch on the kitchen stove can just be seen. When it comes to trade, the sky is the limit, it is said. But a skyward movement too has its end — in the kitchen.

Photo: TOLARAM.

Students Of The World Meet Here

SEE PAGE 24

By Tunnel To Africa!

BY JUAN RIVEIRA

AS you stand on the foreshore of Algeciras, the little Spanish frontier town you can look out past the towering Rock of Gibraltar across the ten-mile stretch of blue Mediterranean Sea to Africa. That ten-mile gap which today separates two continents may soon be joined by rail if the plans of a Spanish engineer are finally adopted.

For 40 years the Marquis de Mulhacen, famous Spanish engineering technician, has been advocating a fast rail link through Spain and the linking of Europe with Africa by a tunnel. Today he sees his dreams nearer to realisation by reason of railway developments in Spain itself, while the obvious desire of those European nations with African possessions to develop their colonies rapidly increases the chances that the capital and initiative necessary to build the Straits of Gibraltar tunnel may soon be found.

The Spain-Tangier railway tunnel would in time allow expresses from London to run, without a change of coaches if necessary, to Capetown. Even sooner it could be done by arranging connecting expresses, because at present the Spanish rails differ in gauge from those of France and Britain. In this way within a matter of a few years the London traveller may hear a train announcer calling:

"The train standing at Platform One is the African Express, for passengers to Calais, Paris, Bordeaux, Hendayo, San Sebastian, Madrid, Algeciras, Tangier, Colombo-Bechar, Gao, Bamako, Kano, Stanleyville, Elizabethville, Johannesburg, Capetown."

●

Today that may seem like an unrealisable dream, but the Marquis de Mulhacen has estimated that the tunnel under the Straits of Gibraltar could be built at a cost of only £90,000,000 and six years' work.

Although the Straits are but ten miles wide at the narrowest part he believes that the point of entry should be at a spot near Tarifa and the point of exit at Tangier itself, a distance of 18 miles. It is stated that the strata through which the the tunnel would need to pass are excellent for drilling and that work could be expected to proceed without undue difficulty or hold-up once started.

Should any future war break out between East and West the tunnel would be of the greatest strategic importance to the countries of the west who have naturally, made Gibraltar the western hinge of a defensive arc should any future war break out between east and west. A railway tunnel under the straits would link Europe with the supply bases in central Africa already built and under development by the European nations.

It would also provide a link, together with the projected Cape-Cairo railway and the already half-completed trans-Saharan railway, with the Middle East, the eastern defence pivot of the western Powers. It would link the towns of south and central Africa with all Europe and with the Middle East, Turkey, and Russia itself.

American aid, which is to be devoted to building up Spain's roads, railways, and ports, may yet be used for the purpose of cutting this undersea tunnel. General Franco has himself helped to make it easier to plan by offering to settle the century-old feud with Britain over the possession of Gibraltar.

●

Already Spanish railway engineers are preparing for the time when they will have to handle fast rail traffic from all parts of Europe to Africa. Work on a tunnel which will carry

(Continued on Page 23)

WEEK-END FUN

Why do you think Brown's latest book is a success?"

"People who haven't head it are beginning to say they have"

★ ★

"What did George's rich aunt leave him in her will, after he had spent so many years pretending he was fond of her beastly cats?"

"The cats.

★ ★

SMITH: "Can you let me have threepence for my bus fare home?"

Jones: "Sorry. I've only got a half-crown."

"That'll do. I'll take a taxi."

★ ★

"He is so generous," said a girl, praising a young man of her acquaintance. "He takes mother and me out to dinner every week. We dote on him. In fact", she added with a smile, "we table d'hote on him".

★ ★

"Be careful not to fall here—it's very dangerous," cautioned the mountain guide. "But, remember," he added thought-fully, "if you do fall, look to your right—there's a wonderful view."

★ ★

"I asked my dumb blonde if she had ever seen an egg-and-spoon race and she replied: 'Don't be silly, darling, how could they?"

★ ★

An American died and went to Heaven, and promptly started boasting about his native land. "Do you know," he told a group of spirits, "that at Niagara Falls eight billion cubic feet of water flow over the cliffs every second!"

"Poof!" said Noah, scornfully. "Dewdrops!"

★ ★

Hoping to inspire his workers with promptness and energy, a business man hung a number of signs reading "DO IT NOW" around the factory and office. When asked some weeks later how his staff had reacted, he shook his head sadly.

"I don't even like to talk about it," he said. "The cashier skipped with £1,000; the head bookkeeper eloped with the best secretary I ever had; three typists asked for more money; the factory hands decided to go on strike, and the office-boy joined the Navy."

★ ★

Said defending counsel to the witness: "You have known the accused a long time?"

"Twenty-odd years," was the reply.

"And you think him perfectly honest?"

"Perfectly!"

"Would you trust him with your own money?"

"I certainly would."

"Then tell me—do you consider it likely he would have stolen this sum of money, as the prosecution alleges?"

"I consider it most unlikely—impossible—that is — er — well, how much was it?"

★ ★

They passed her in the park. "That's Perry's wife," said Carter "Thinks the world of her husband!"

"Does she?"

"Rather. She even believes the parrot taught him to swear."

★ ★

"I love your daughter very dearly, sir," said the young man earnestly. "I would suffer deeply if I ever caused her a moment's unhappiness."

"You certainly would," grunted her father. "That girl is her mother all over again, and I know!"

A Negro who had been exploring chicken coops heard that the sheriff was after him. Hastily he sought the railway station and asked for a ticket to the end of the line on the fastest train.

"Our fastest train left just ten minutes ago," he was told.

"Well," gasped the Negro, "jes give me a ticket an' point out de track!"

★ ★

A shipwrecked sailor, who had spent five years on a desert island, was overjoyed one day to see a ship drop anchor in the bay. A small boat came ashore and an officer handed the sailor a bundle of newspapers.

"The captain suggests," he said, "that you read what's going on in the world today, and then let us know if you want to be rescued."

★ ★

A girl who was in love with a jockey had persuaded her mother to see her fiance ride in a race. The mother took up her position near the rails, and when the horses flashed past and disappeared she snapped her mouth like a clamp.

"You ought not to marry that fellow," she said, acidly. "I dislike a boor. I told him to look out for me, and when he passed he never even raised his cap."

★ ★

After Sunday morning service a woman stayed to chat with a friend, leaving her purse on the seat. When she returned it was gone, but she quickly found it in the possession of the vicar himself.

"I thought I had better hold it," he said. "You must remember that there are some in the congregation so simple that they might consider it an answer to a prayer."

He had been talking for a long time, and at last he asked, brightly: "Are there any questions?"

A member of the audience stood up. The speaker nodded.

"What time is it?" the listener inquired.

★ ★

An actor married a wealthy woman and retired. One day he and his wife were out walking when they passed two actors who had known the husband. "There goes John," said one of them, "with his labour-saving device."

★ ★

Mr. Smith opened an account for his wife at the bank. A few weeks later the cashier asked Smith to inform her that she had overdrawn.

Smith told his wife the news, and the following morning she handed her husband a letter to deliver to the cashier.

The cashier opened the letter, grimaced, and handed it back to the husband. It was a sheet of paper on which was written in block letters the one word "SNEAK."

★ ★

The clerk at the office for registry of births, marriages and deaths was new to his job. He was also slightly deaf.

"I want a certificate——" began a caller.

"What name?" asked the clerk.

"New—Thomas New."

"Pardon me, I didn't quite catch it."

The applicant was irritable. "I'm New," he said, loudly. "New to you! New to everybody! New to the world!"

"What you want is a birth certificate," said the clerk, absently.

I CAUGHT A MERMAID AND ATE HER

By JASON GURNEY

Two years ago I was master of a small fishing and trading vessel in the Red Sea, the 'Sheba'—a really lovely little boat of 17 tons, cutter-rigged. with a diesel auxiliary engine. At her best she looked very smart with her white paint and sails, but she frequently stank to high heaven, especially when we were carrying dried fish or hides, the principal commodities in that part of the world. My all-Arab crew, too, showed a splendid indifference to appearances.

After taking our cargo of mixed goods from Aden to Zeila, in British Somaliland, we sailed northwards to try the big trap nets I had brought down from Oman in South Arabia.

Each net is about half-a-mlie long and made up in four-inch mesh for large fish. They are anchored offshore, and the boys work along them to remove the fish from the mesh, writes the author in The Cape Argus.

One morning I noticed great excitement among the boat crews working the nets, and found a large beast, about eight feet long, entangled in the net, and obviously dead. It was too large to get into the boat, and we had to tow it ashore.

It was a dugong, the famous Aden mermaid, reputedly the origin of all the mermaid legends. They are rare and few have been captured. A vegetarian relation of the seals and the walruses, living entirely on a species of sea-grass, it is a mammal and has to surface to breathe air, without which it can remain below the surface for only a few minutes.

This poor beast had become entangled in the net and had actually drowned because it was unable to surface for air.

Why ancient mariners had seen any resemblance between a dugong and a human is a mystery, because it is one of the most hideous creatures in existence.

It has a head rather like a walrus without tusks, and with two large hairy lips, which it uses to suck up the sea-grass on which it lives; two small, light blue, opaque-looking eyes; and nostrils with a neat little arrangement of flaps to prevent it breathing water when submerged.

This specimen, a female, was most ungainly-looking, since its circumference was greater than its length, with two very small and ineffectual-looking flippers and a little pair of tail flippers.

I had intended to take dugong into Djibuti to a biologist friend of mine. However, I was called away to atend to some urgent business and, since it had not occurred to me that my Arab crew might have any designs on the carcase, I left no particular instructions.

When I returned three hours later, all trace of it had disappeared—the Arabs had flayed it and thrown the skin into the sea, and there were large fires with boiling stew-pans all along the beach. Even the grizzly head had gone into somebody's pot.

It was too late to worry. Science had to look after itself. Sitting down to lunch with the rest on what tasted uncommonly like beef stew, I acquired what must be a rare distinction—that of not only catching a mermaid, but also of eating her!

Exercise Is Dangerous!

BY MORTON HUNT

THROUGH the combined efforts of the world's gym instructors, reducing experts, drill sergeants, and dumbbell manufacturers the really startling truth about exercise, physical culture, and muscle madness has been kept from us all—that exercise is an out-and-out fraud.

With very few exceptions scientists have found that it doesn't ward off disease, it doesn't prolong life, that it generally does only one thing for you: it makes you able to do more and harder exercises. It is only occasionally helpful. It is quite often harmful. But for the most part it has absolutely no effect on your general state of well-being.

Besides causing a tremendous amount of wasted time, money, energy, and food intake, exercise puts totally unnecessary loads on your body. You don't race your car unless you have to; it wears out the machinery. Same thing with your body. During heavy exercise the heart has to send out four or five times as much blood as usual. The muscle cells undergo a rate of metabolism 10 or 12 times normal. Blood pressure and temperature zoom up, putting a fierce strain on blood vessels, heart, and blood cells.

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That's all right for professional athletes, but for the rest of us it's crazy. You wouldn't treat anyone else that way, why do it to yourself?

For those over 40, violent exercise should be classified by law as a form of attempted suicide. The heart, blood vessels, and organs of even a healthy adult of 40 or more have become a bit brittle, and will be strained and worn by every excessive exertion. Studies of human occupations show that the body wears out faster the harder it is run at excessive speeds.

Our love of exercise is perhaps simply a sign of immaturity. Some of the oldest civilizations don't bother with it. Who has seen a muscular Hindu sage? The exercises of the Yogis are relaxing in nature, not brawn-building.

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An American novelist tells the story of a Chinese philosopher who once saw two Englishmen panting and sweating over a ferocious game of tennis on a hot summer day. He was puzzled. "Couldn't you hire some coolies to do this sort of thing for you?" he asked them.

It was Mark Twain who said he got all his exercise by acting as pall-bearer at the funerals of those of his friends who exercised regularly. He died at the age of 75.

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When a man's life depended on his ability to fight wild beasts barehanded, muscles were of some use. No modern business man would make a very good showing in a tussle with a sabre-toothed tiger. But then the Piltdown Man would look pretty silly wrestling with an income-tax form.

In any case, the business man of today will outlive Mr. Piltdown by forty years or so, which ought to prove something.

A muscle-builder or physical culturist may boast of a 47-inch chest and 17-inch biceps—inches better than a famous prize-fighter's.

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You, too, can probably have a body like his by using his system in your own home. But when you get all those muscles, what will you do with them? They'll certainly be of little use in office work, typing, selling hats, painting, making out invoices, or designing neckties.

Most body-builders go in for deep breathing and the expanded chest. But it has been stated that the narrow-shouldered, narrow-hipped type of body has a superior "vital capacity" to that of the big-chested type; in fact, the so-called deep-breathing exercises actually reduce the real air intake by about 30 per cent

An American insurance com-

(Continued on Page 23.)

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

Weather Forecasts Help Farmers

FOUR REGIONAL CENTRES WORK ON DATA FROM 300 OBSERVATION POSTS

EVER heard of Amini Devi? Almost always guesses lead nowhere, so it is difficult to understand what the name conveys. It is just one of the 300 centres, a tiny island in the Arabian Sea off the Malabar coast, where every morning meteorological observers go about collecting all essential data regarding weather.

There are other names, too, in that list of 300 centres which few would have stumbled across even by accident: such as Mawsynram (Assam) and Dayling (Punjab). And these centres are scattered all over India, some of them lying as far apart as Muscat in Persia and Victoria Point in Burma.

It takes these observers about fifty minutes to collect the day's data. Code telegrams are then prepared and sent to the five regional forecasting centres at Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay, Nagpur and Madras. At these regional centres, the basic data received from the observers are transmitted into synoptic charts forecasting weather, and warnings are issued by land-line circuit, tele-printer or by radio to all important cities and towns in India.

QUICK WORK

A team of something like 15 to 20 technical personnel at each of the regional centres handle the incoming data and draw the relevant inferences. The forecast bulletins are ready by about noon, that is about three and a half hours after the time of observation at the 300 stations.

The work continues day after day, and there is no holiday for weather or for those who forecast it.

Amongst the weather warnings given, there are some that are of great value to the agriculturists in the field. This specialised forecast takes into account the requirements of crops and of farmers alike. Their value lies in the fact that the climatic factor is one of the most important in agriculture, often accounting for at least fifty per cent of the variability of crop yields over a series of years.

The weather bulletins issued for the farmer by the Agricultural Meteorological section of the Meteorological Department, Government of India, give the farmer warnings which, if taken in time, possibly, without much difficulty, could help save growing crops, stored grain and livestock. Warnings of untimely rain and heavy rain, especially during sowing and harvesting periods, could be useful as the farmer could then postpone the data of sowing or have harvesting done earlier, as the case may be.

PROTECTIVE STEPS

Against large-scale floods and very severe squalls, the cultivator can do little, but if forewarned, valuable lives can be saved. Hailstorms are very destructive to standing crops and even to livestock and human beings. Protection against violent hailstorms is difficult, particularly under rural conditions, but a farmer taking the clue from the weather forecast could harvest his crop in time if it is ripe

Another instance where weather warnings could be of help to farmers is in the case of frost. In the face of impending frost, many crops like sugarcane and vines could be saved by simple means such as heating the garden by artificial heaters and by controlling the movement of air by means of wind breaks. This is of paramount importance, considering that frosts can be very destructive to crops.

Bright fires have been found to be the most effective against frost. It is possible to heat a vine garden by as much as 10 degrees Farnheit by using 400 fires (dried leaves, twigs, ets.) per acre with proper protection afforded by wind breaks.

The Agricultural Meteorological Section has devised a simple frost alarm device, which rings a bell and wakes up the farmers as soon as the temperature in the garden begins to approach the freezing temperature. The alarm signals that heating operations should be undertaken at once.

WEATHER'S VAGARIES

If high winds are forecast in a bulletin for the farmers wind breaks are the only remedy.

The farmer stands to benefit by such warnings of bad weather when these are received by him in time. He will then be able to adjust the various important cultural operations like the preparation of seed bed, manuring, sowing, weeding, transplanting in the case of rice, harvesting, threshing and drying, with minimum risk to the crop, and utilise his limited resources, as regards labour and manure, to the maximum advantage.

There are critical periods in the life history of a crop—from the date of sowing to the date of harvesting. Heavy showers just after sowing will wash away all the seeds and seedlings and depress considerably the germination percentage. Again, if after sowing is completed, a prolonged drought follows, the tender seedlings wither away and the entire crop has often to be resown. Apart from all these, the weather at sowing time even determines the nature and variety of the crop the farmer decides to sow on his field. If conditions are favourable during the first phase of germination and early growth, the crop gets a good start in its career.

The period of flowering, fertilising and grainformation needs clear weather. Cloudy, wet weather during this period may ruin a crop, promising till then. When the earheads are forming and the

(Continued on page 6, col. 5)

WEATHER FORECASTING FOR FARMERS

A few miles away from the Poona Meteorological office, in open country, lies this research station of meteorology exclusively used for the collection of data for agricultural weather forecasts. Every reading taken here is in one way or another of the greatest use to the farmer in the field.

'Leap Day' May Leap From February To June

U.N. PLAN FOR REFORM OF GREGORIAN CALANDAR

The Gregorian Calender now being followed by the western nations has curiously unequal months. The most curious is February, The Shortest month, which gets an additional day once in four years except thrice in four hundred years. If a U. N. sponsored reform scheme goes through according to plan, we may have seen the last "February 29".

An article by Frances Brentano in the Journal Of Calendar Reform throws light on the legend and history of "leap year". This is an abridgement and adaptation of the article.

AFTER a lapse of four years, we have just passed February 29 1952 being a "leap year" This year may be the last time we shall see a 29-day February.

I don't mean it's the end of the world, but only that we are all getting ready for a revision of our old calendar, and a good many people over at the United Nations hope that a new calendar will be adopted and installed in 1956—which means February will henceforth contain an invariable 30 days, and "leap day" will come in mid-year, at the end of June.

Leap Years we shall always have, because they are a mathematical necessity. The extra dividend of one day which Father Time pays us in 1952 is an ingenious device of the atronomers to keep our years in step with the sun and the seasons.

Fact and fable are strangely mingled in the history of Leap Year. What would seem to be fable is revealed as fact, and what has long been accepted as historical fact is often discovered to have no real basis.

Leap Year Legends

For an example of a Leap-Year legend that would ordinarily be dismissed as pure fancy, take the time-honoured tradition whereby man-craving girls may make their own proposals of mariage during Leap Year. Most of us will be surprised to find that this privilege is based on actual legislation, enacted in at least four different countries several hundred years ago. According to ancient legend, it was all started in Ireland by St. Patrick the missionary during the early part of the fifth century.

It became a "law of the land" in 1288. In that year there was an act passed by the Scottish Parliament which gave liberty to maidens to speak to their men.

A few years later a similar law was passed in France. Then in the 15th century just before Columbus sailed for America, the tradition was legalized in Italy by the governments of Genoa and Florence. In England the custom had become a part of the common law by 1600.

The Scottish law had a neat little enforcement clause to make sure the men took it seriously. It provided that the man who refused to accept the maid who proposed to him could be mulcted in a fine which could be as high as a 100 pounds, unless he could prove he was already bethrothed. In old England, a man who refused a Leap-Year proposal had to pay a silk gown as a forfeit.

There are several questions about Leap Year that will occur to any thoughtful student of the calendar. Why do we have Leap Year, with its extra day? Who started it? How necessary is it? Why was the extra day jammed in February? Why did Christopher Columbus regard February 29 as a special day of thanksgiving?

Founded By Caesar

The reason for Leap Year is found in the astronomical length of the year. A year is the time it takes the earth to circle the sun—and the astronomers have worked this out as approximately 365.2425 days, or 365 days, 5 hours, 49 minutes and 12 seconds. So we have a calendar with 365 days in ordinary years, and every four years we add a "leap day," which picks up the extra fraction and keeps our calendar in step with the seasons. (This still isn't quite exact enough, so we omit leap day in "century years" three times in four centuries; the 1600 was a Leap Year, the years 1700, 1800 and 1900 were not Leap Years, the year 2000 will again be a Leap Year.)

Founder of Leap Year was Julius Caesar, who is the grandfather of the calendar we now use. He got the idea from the Egyptian astronomers, who had long before suggested the insertion of an extra day every four years but had been unable to get the Egyptian people to adopt it. Julius put it into his calendar in 45 B. C., but it was so much of a novelty and so poorly understood by the Roman authorities that for a generation they mistakenly made every third year a Leap Year instead of every fourth. Eventually they got on the right track.

There is no agreement among historians as to which were the Leap Years in the first half-century of the Julian calendar. Some hold that 45 B. C. was the first Leap Year in history. Others place it in 44 or 42.

Caesar's rule of one year in every four worked all right for a thousand years or so. Then its little errors began to accumulate. And along came Hollywood.

Ten Days Dropped Out

Hollywood? One is surprised no end to find this name in the ancient history of Leap Year and

(Continued On Page 6 Col. 4)

LIBYA GOES TO POLLS

For the first time in history people of the new Kingdom of Libya went to the polls. Only the male Arab population were entitled to cast their votes. Women and Italian colonists were barred. Photo shows: Voters' names being checked inside the polling stations at [illegible] di Tripoli, one of the suburban districts during the elections.

Star-Gazer's Jottings

Your Fortune Day By Day

By Phyruz N. Canteenwalla

The following individual Solar predictions are according to the Nirayana or Indian system of Astrology. Find your birth period below and read the general indications this week for you from March 2 to 8.

Aries
APRIL 14—May 14

Be cheerful while Venus is in a benign mood to bestow on you rare gifts in the spheres of finance and occupation. Any partnership affair should pay big dividends towards the week-end. Period favours speculative luck. Slight indisposition likely during the latter two days.

Taurus
MAY 15—JUNE 14

A very fortunate week from the vocational angle. If planning for a big business, move ahead. Prefer solid matters to any risky proposition. Refrain, however, from any kind of speculation during the week. On the other hand you should be profited if you indulge in short-term partnership in any concrete undertaking.

Gemini
JUNE 15—JULY 16

Do not be too impatient in occupational pursuits. Jupiter is on the eve of departure from the tenth house where it troubled you at times in vocational issues. From April you come under the changed influence of Jupiter (in Aries) which should prove extremely beneficial in the time to follow. Despite this, due to the benefic transits of Venus and Mars during the week, you might be in buoyant spirits and chance to achieve your objective to some extent. Be vigilant.

Cancer
JULY 17—AUGUST 16

A decisive week from the marital angle. Beware of being at loggerheads with older people in the family sphere. Most probably week-end should bring to an end successfully the most cherished hope of your heart. Likely to be the cynosure of friends and the opposite sex.

Leo
AUGUST 17—SEPTEMBER 16

Your success lies in an independent move in any field of endeavour this week. Venus in double trine with Saturn and Neptune rejuvenates your financial standing. Exercise restraint in tete-a-tete generally during mid-week. Sudden voyage is imminent. Latter half promises some gain in any game of chance.

Virgo
SEPTEMBER 17—OCT. 17

A very favourable news crops up this week. Gains through correspondence are likely. Financial rewards in any concrete affairs are imminent. Generally an energetic week. Hitherto domestic tension eases. Health improves.

Libra
OCT. 18—NOV. 16

You should sweep the board in any game of gambling. A changed atmosphere for the better may prevail in the business sphere due to the fortunate position and aspects of Venus with Jupiter and Neptune. Friends should prove extremely helpful.

Scorpio
NOVEMBER 17—DECEMBER 15

Venus in the third mental house may electrify your hitherto subdued emotions. The Sun in trine with Mars exhilarates your energies in the vocational sphere. Period requires you to be assertive, decisive and enterprising. Speculative gains are imminent towards the end of the week.

Sagittarius
DECEMBER 16—JANUARY 13

A grand opportunity to enhance your prestige and income materialises during the week. Money gains coincide with happy love affairs. Friends likely to influence your welfare and help fulfil your desire for sound attainments. Try to avail to the best of your ability while Venus is smiling on you.

Capricorn
JANUARY 14—FEBRUARY 12

You should be in a hilarious mood while Venus casts an oblique glance on Saturn and a sextile squint on Jupiter. Be prepared for a novel adventure in your personal issues. Planets are in complete harmony this week. The benefic trine of Sun with Mars, undoubtedly, will benefit you financially. Push ahead.

Aquarius
FEBRUARY 13—MARCH 14

Fortune favours the brave. Make a dashing move in some concrete matter irrespective of the consequences. Indulge in straight deals to avoid delay. Ample zest and co-operation are indicated in the accomplishment of your tasks. Lucky for conjugal affairs.

Pisces
MARCH 15—APRIL 13

If thinking of attaining your goal through a friend make a bold approach earlier in the week. Chances are that you might gain beyond your expectations, if the matter pertains to love or marriage. Beware, however, of pleasures that steal your attention from a gainful pursuit. A lucky week for finance, occupation and honour.

Readers will be furnished gratis with scientific answers to general astrological queries. Reply to each question will appear in rotation in the Bombay Chronicle Weekly.

Fill in this coupon with one single question only and send it to the Bombay Chronicle Weekly, putting "Query" mark on the envelope. Questions without coupons are not entertained.

Full Name:

Address:

Date of Birth:

Day:

Month:

Year:

Time: a.m. p.m. (Standard local)

Place:

Question:

Outlook For The Week

An outstanding week portending swift accomplishments in the affairs of most of us, in particular those interested in artistic, scientific and general occupational pursuits. An exceptionally bright period for love, marriage and the female world in general.

CAPUT & CAUDA ARE POWERFUL PLANETS

The intersecting point of the Moon's orbit and ecliptic is called the Lunar Node. The ascending node is known as Caput (Rahu) and the descending node Cauda (Ketu).

In Hindu mythology, these north and south nodes of the Moon are identified with the Dragon's head and the Dragon's Tail respectively. Our planet is presumed to be entrapped in the envenomed fold of the mythical monster without the trunk.

In Astrology, these nodal points are looked upon as imaginary planets.

These sensitive "point-planets" are extremely revealing. They are always diametrically opposite to each other. Owing to the orbital progressive motions of the Sun and Moon, the nodes appear to move backwards. Hence, the no always have a retrograde mo ment. They are very strong in airy signs Gemini, Libra Aquarius and favourable in fiery signs Aries, Leo, and Sa tarius. Rahu is exalted in Ge and Ketu in Sagittarius.

Generally, the nodes are supp ed to be detrimental. In the Ind system of Astrology they are useful in the art of prediction. particular positions these no display more power than the planets. Their natural positions any house of the chart reveal effects, good or bad. These fic ous planets are distinguished special traits when placed in ferent signs and houses in radical horoscope of an ind dual.

IT SPRANG FROM A MOTHER'S WISH

Worli General Hospital Cuts Out Red Tape

(From a Correspondent)

AT the foot of a little hillock at Worli, reposes a little structure which, but for the huge signboard displays would never have struck anyone as being a hospital—and a modern one at that—which not only can hold its own against the outwardly mightier institutions of its kind in Bombay, but outstrips most of them in some respects.

Of comparatively recent origin, it possesses the latest in hospital equipment, and has the distinction of being the first in Bombay to instal the electro-encephelogram for the treatment of epilepsy, brain tumour and allied diseases, which, I understand, only three other hospitals in India have. It started at the very outset with a well equipped operation theatre and electro therapeutic equipment, an out patient department, a blood transfusion department (the blood bank, however, being invariably empty for want of blood donors), and a clinical laboratory.

COMPETENT STAFF

Not many flock to this place, however, for not many know of its existence, situated as it is in an out of the way corner of the city. Yet in this humble structure, forming the end of a long string of chawls, which during the war were used as barracks, one can be assured of the best that medical science can bestow for the alleviation of suffering humanity, for in attendance here are highly qualified physicians and surgeons doing honorary work, imbued with a spirit of philanthrophy rather than mercenary gain. The list includes a surgeon (F.R.C.S.), a physician (M.R.C.P.), a gynecologist (M.D.) an anesthesist (D.A.R.C.P.), a T.B. Specialist, and an ophthalmic surgeon (D.O., Oxon), aided by a competent resident staff consisting of a R.M.O. House Surgeon, nursing staff, compounder, etc.

A welcome feature in this hospital is that there is no unnecessary fuss made about diet. Patients are allowed to get their own food from outside, and since they relish the food of their own choice, without having to stomach the often insipid stuff dished out in other hospitals, it is only natural that they recoup early. Meals can be brought in at any time of the day, there being no fixed hours for visitors, which, incidentally, is another boon to patients, for who does not like to receive a friend or relative more often than once in a day? It makes an otherwise dull life cheerful, driving the melancholy that is so characteristic of a hospital, and is conducive to speedy recuperation.

Cases in this hospital are disposed of with minimum waste of time, thanks to the personal care and attention of its founder who visits the wards night and day, ministering to the needs of the rich and poor alike, with the result that there is always room made for fresh cases. There are many people who, for want of room, are refused admission in other hospitals. It is an irony of fate that while the need for more hospitals is greatly felt, there are beds going vacant not far away, in the Worli General Hospital which is situated in a better locality.

It is not a free hospital, but almost as good as one, since patients are charged according to their incomes. Outdoor patients whose incomes do not exceed Rs. 200 pay only a few annas for treatment. Is it any wonder then that for the three years this hospital has been in existence it has incurred a steady loss? So far, lakhs have been spent on this hospital which receives neither grants-in-aid, nor donations. It speaks well of Dr. Kanti J. Shah (F.R.C.S.), its founder, that in spite of all the loss sustained, he continues his noble task in face of adverse conditions. It his mother's wish, when she alive, that he should open a pital for the poor, and to task he has set himself. "I s carry on even if reduced penury," he said. "But I s be happy and more than satis if only this place becomes be known and it pays for itself," added hopefully.

RISK OF OWNING LAND

Though the hospital itself privately owned, the ground which it stands belongs to the G ernment, and while the latter be willing to sell it, the snag that once its ownership passes the hospital, the municipal which is notorious for taking line of least resistance, might in to have it demolished in therance of a town plann scheme which, as usual assign every other project, no ma how laudable it be, a place secondary importance. In the cumstances, the purchase of land would be a hazardous position.

It would redound to the cre of the municipality if it wo recognise the importance of thi that deserve as much, if not m encouragement than road build and the like. This is particula so in the case of hospitals, need for which is acutely felt a city like Bombay whose po lation has risen by leaps bounds without a proportion increase in the number of ho tals. If the municipality can afford the building of more h pitals, it should at least re lend every encouragement to vate enterprise, which take on burden of what is primarily obligation of the municipality.

GUN SHY

White in the Akron Beacon Journ

World's Creatures Are Not Wild By Nature

THEY READILY RESPOND TO KINDNESS AND LIKE HUMAN FRIENDSHIP

By Hart Stillwell

The Creatures of the world are not wild by nature. They must learn to be wild. And they will, if given a chance, learn to be tame instead.

All they ask is a little show of kindness, a bite of food, a chance to benefit from man's company in one way or another, and the creatures of the wild will respond.

Here are a number of intriguing little stories of wild creatures to illustrate their natural friendliness if man is friendly first. They learn to be wild only through fear of men.

WORD came from Egypt not long ago that La Reine, the pet turtle which Empress Eugenie of France took with her in 1869 for the opening of the Suez Canal, had died.

When I read the report, I began thinking of another famous turtle, the giant Aldabra tortoise which was a friend of an even more famous figure in history, Napoleon Bonaparte. During his dreary years of exile on the island of St. Helena, Napoleon befriended the giant turtle, and it is quite likely that his embittered life was brightened some by the relationship that developed. I wondered if the big turtle was still alive. He was, a few years back, the last time I heard about him.

Then I remembered the turtle that had struck up a friendly attitude with my father, and from that my thoughts wandered to other seemingly odd friendships between man and creatures of the wild, with the result that I finally came to a clear realization of a basic truth about this relationship.

IT IS THIS: WILD CREATURES ARE NOT WILD IN THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO MAN. THEY MUST LEARN TO BE WILD. AND IF THEY ARE NOT MOLESTED, IF THEY ARE GIVEN ONLY A TINY BIT OF ENCOURAGEMENT, THEN THEY LEARN TO BE TAME.

THEY CAN BE TAMED

It is a pretty generally known fact that almost all wild creatures, with the exception of the large predators, can be tamed. And even the predators can be tamed after a fashion if captured while young, as demonstrated by man's accomplishments with lions, tigers, cheetahs, falcons and the like—and as further demonstrated by the domestication of the cat and dog.

But I am concerned here not with the domesticating of animals, starting with the young and continuing with generation after generation born in captivity, nor with the taming of an animal that has been captured. I am speaking of the fact that the adult of almost all species of wildlife is willing and anxious to become friendly with man if given a small amount of encouragement.

Where you encounter wildlife that is truly wild, in the sense of having had little injurious contact with man, then the attitude of these creatures toward man is almost always curiosity. Whether the birds, animals, reptiles and amphibians become wild or tame depends on the manner in which man conducts himself toward them.

Few people are aware of this, although almost all of us are familiar with the extraordinary manner in which wildlife learns of danger when man sets out to harm it. We know how the hawk learns to judge the range of a rifle, the duck learns the range of a shot-gun, the buck deer learns to bed down in the day-time and feed at night as soon as the guns start booming, the goose becomes wary of a spread of decoys.

THE PERSISTENT PET FROG

At times the manner in which wildlife learns these things is uncanny. And this is particularly true in the case of fishes, not gifted with as much brain as the warm-blooded creatures. Fish watch what is happening and they learn in a hurry. One of the neatest, and, I might add, most humiliating, illustrations of this came about when I undertook to catch a hundred-odd black bass out of a hatchery pond and move them to another pond. I never caught a fourth of them. They got wise.

We notice these things, and we assume that all wildlife is wary. It is, in the sense of watching to see whether it is going to be harmed or benefited. But once there is some show of good intentions on the part of man, then the fear vanishes. I will tell you the story of Sammy and a few other assorted creatures by way of illustration.

I was visiting my mother, who lives on a little farm far down in south Texas, and during the night I occassionally heard a noise that might have been made by someone dropping a rubber ball. Also, I was positive I heard a frog croaking inside the house.

At breakfast the following morning I mentioned the noises to my mother. "That's Sammy, our pet frog," she explained.

During the next few days I became fairly well acquainted with Sammy. About sunset every day he would hop up on to the small front porch of my mother's home and wait to be admitted. My mother's cocker spaniel would sometimes annoy Sammy, turning him over and even pushing him off the porch. Sammy would hop right back to the door and wait. He knew what his rights were, and no dog was going to scare him away. Even the family cat played with Sammy as she might play with a rag doll, and the frog endured that with equal patience. The instant the playing was over he returned again and again to his stand at the door.

HE JUST WALKED IN

My mother would always remember Sammy sometime between sunset and dark. She would open the screen door, and the frog would hop into the house and proceed to his place under her bed. As a regular member of the household, he knew his way around. In the morning he would hop back to the door and wait for my mother to let him out.

"We enjoy him," my mother said. "He seems so happy here in the house, and he catches any mosquitoes that slip in."

"How did he start coming in the house?" I asked.

"He just came to the door one day, and we let him in."

The history of man's relationship with creatures of the wild is full of such incidents.

I recall my meeting with Chub, a buck deer. A friend and I were camped one day on the banks of the Devil's river, far out in west Texas. We had just finished our lunch and were resting under the shade of a big pecan tree when an eight-point buck deer walked into the clearing and approached us. It was early spring and the buck's antlers were in velvet. He was a big, healthy animal with an air of dignity about him—no timidity at all.

TASTE FOR TOBACCO

He walked on up to us and began sniffing our clothes.

"Now what?" I asked my companion. "You see anything wrong with my clothes?"

"Maybe he thinks you're a doe."

"Maybe he wants a cigarette," I suggested.

That guess was right. We got out our cigarettes and offered the buck one. He ate it with obvious pleasure, then demanded more. We gave him three more. He still wasn't satisfied, but that was all we would give him.

"Might make him sick," I said. "I don't know what a deer's cigarette capacity is."

The buck roamed around the camp for a while then wandered off. Later, I asked the ranchman about him.

The buck had not been raised in captivity—he had simply become tame because he and the other deer on the ranch were protected and fed during lean times. The big buck, Chub, had learned about tobacco. He demanded cigarettes from all human beings he saw and became indignant if they didn't produce.

So you have a case in which a wild deer, a member of a species whose wariness has made up the body of countless scores of hunting stories, became as tame as a goat when he realized that man was going to benefit him, not hurt him.

AN UNUSUAL FRIENDSHIP

The same holds in the case of almost all wild creatures. And it is interesting to note that some of the oddest of all mutual confidences between man and creatures that are less gifted take place where you would least expect them. I once encountered a case in which a group of commercial fishermen and a crusty old black drum had not only reached an understanding but had become quite friendly.

This drum was so old and slow that barnacles had become attached to his scales. He had abandoned the tough life of the open sea and moved into a small eddy just inside an inlet connecting the open sea and a bay. In that eddy water he could pick up, during the incoming tide, scraps of food left from fish cut up by sharks that swarmed around the mouth of the inlet.

The commercial fishermen frequently seined the inlet. The first time the big drum was caught in the net, the fishermen noticed the budge and the drag. They went to the spot, prepared to do battle with a shark. When they saw the crusty old drum they were amused. He was, of course unfit for commercial use, and dragging him for hundreds of yards meant a lot of work. So one of the fishermen suggested they hoist him over the net. They could have lowered the net, but they would have lost other fish.

ROUTINE TRICK

Catching the drum turned out to be more of a job than the fishermen expected. In spite of his infirmities, the drum could move about fairly well, and it was quite a trick getting a grip on him. The fishermen mannaged it, however, then proceeded with their seining.

The next time they dragged the inlet, the seine bulged again, at the same place. That time catching the drum wasn't much of a job. On succeeding days as the fishermen seined the inlet, they had no trouble at all with the big drum. He waited patiently to be hoisted over the net. It developed into a sort of routine, and the drum gave evidence of enjoying it—it broke the monotony of his day.

Soon the fishermen began feeding the drum. Those men, isolated as they were from the rest of humanity, found in the fish an outlet for some of their emotions. He became an important part of their lives. And it was a sad day for them when they dragged the inlet and noticed no bulge in the seine. Evidently a shark had slipped into the eddy water at high tide and done away with the drum.

TALKED TO A TURTLE

The value of such contacts between man and living creatures of other species has long been known, as witness the enduring friendships that are built between man and dog. But seldom do we

(Continued on Page 23)

MOTHERING BABY

Baby's toilet plays an important role in the imaginative world of the very young, but where other little girls are content with a doll, four-year-old Pat Thearle, has the thrill of mothering Peggy; a South African Bush Baby; and Peggy seems to enjoy it too.

HER FRIENDS ARE LIONS

This pair of one month old lion cubs is as unafraid of the fair friend as she is unaffraid of them.

The Welfare Scene

THE directive principles of State policy as enunciated in the Constitution of India indicate our ultimate objective as that of a Welfare State. The results of the recent General Elections have brought to the surface an imperative need to expand our Welfare services. The hungry millions in the country are becoming impatient to put an end to hunger, poverty, illhealth squalor and want. What we need is the realisation of the ideals of economic justice and social well-being and we should not merely rest content with the letter of the law or the promises of the politician.

Democracy is unstable as a political system, so long as it remains a political system and nothing more, instead of becoming as it should—a way of life, a pattern of society conducive to the maximum growth of human personality and creative social institutions. Social Welfare in a democratic state should be the joint concern of the community and the State. No social problems can be tackled or progress achieved without the active support of the citizens. A revolt against human misery must be made articulate and all efforts at social amelioration and welfare—whether Public or Private—should be given due encouragement and support. In moments of utter dejection and frustration, a kind word of encouragement is a source of great inspiration and restores broken morale.

A Social Worker is supposed to be self-effacing and he needs no recognition, unless of course, he is wise enough to capitalize his 'social work' for political gains. We have no single department of the Government either at the Centre or at the State level which can maintain close contact with individual and institutions engaged in social work and encourage them at least with kind words. The result has been none too fortunate. Some foreigners, especially women in New Delhi have wider and more pervasive influence over social workers and social service institutions in India than any indigenous person or institution Perhaps we don't mind it. We are after all International in our outlook! However, some national social organizations are aware of the situation and are working hard to remedy the lacuna.

The present feature has been concieved with a view to presenting our readers a periodic chronicle of events with welfare potential; to review projects and measures aimed at social well-being and to evaluate the trends in our Welfare Scene. We hope to record interpret, analyse and evaluate welfare activities in the country; to encourage and support all socially useful activities and warn against the hazardous ones. It is an experiment it may succeed...it may fail.

Role Of Social Work

From the welfare angle last week has been interesting and significant. The Indian Conference of Social Work observed a Social Welfare-Day all over India on February 20 with the object of interpreting social needs to the community and seeking their support for voluntary efforts at social welfare? A number of meetings and a symposium of 'The Role of Social Work in Raising the Standard of Living was organised in Bombay. The theme of the symposium was the one that is going to be discussed at the Sixth International Conference of Social Work to be held in Madras in December this year.

The recommendations of the fifth annual session of the Conference held in Calcutta recently were released on the eve of the Social Welfare Day and one of the important resolutions pertains to the establishment of a Ministry of Social Affairs at the Centre and corresponding departments at the State and local levels.

FORCEFUL FAIRIES

A local tradition holds that at the top of Nanga Parbat there is a tree covered with rubies and diamonds and guarded by the fairies. If mountaineers try to climb Nanga the fairies, to protect their tree, push avalanches down upon them and destroy them.

Tribal Welfare

An important memorandum of the welfare of the twenty-five million of our tribal people has recently been released by the Expert Committee of the Indian Conference of Social Work which considered the problem under the Chairmanship of Mr. L. M. Shrikant, Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Tribes, Government of India.

The report objects to the use of the word 'Aboriginal' when referring to 'tribal communities' and further suggests that these communities should be divided into four main discernible divisions i.e. Tribal Communities; Semi-Tribal Communities; Acculturated Tribal Communities and Totally Assimilated Tribals. With regard to improvement in the economic condition of these communities, the report suggests the elimination of the midlemen and contractors where possible, fostering of State managed co-operatives in forest and rural economy, promotion of fundamental education of the Tribal people through their own dialect and regional languages, setting up of model community centres at least one in each area, the setting up of a National Advisory Council consisting of Social Workers and social scientists and the development of non-technical local leadership from among the Tribal Youths.

Judging from the newspaper comments 'the slim but comprehensive memorandum' containing 'brief but important recommendations' has been well received in knowledgable circles and it has been suggested that "the Central Government would do well to make it a basis of policy." Another newspaper comments that the Memorandum 'has the special merit of not being content merely by raising questions'. In the absence of any other comprehensive document on the subject, the Memorandum, we are sure, will be welcomed by all those who are interested in the welfare of the Tribal folks.

Nehru On 'Ahatas'

Kanpur harbours some of the worst slums in the country and we are indeed happy that the sensitive soul of our Prime Minister has given expression to his revolt against the inhuman condition so common in slums in any industrial community. It is not merely a question of burning down these ugly spots but also a question of providing suitable Industrial housing and provision of adequate health and welfare services. However, a bold and determined effort at slum clearance is of urgent necessity in Kanpur and other industrial towns where 'manhood is chastised, womanhood brutalized and childhood poisoned at the source'.

Will someone take Panditjee round Dharavi and other slums in the city during his next visit?

* *

The Bombay Presidency Women's Council is organizing a Conference on Child Welfare in Cama Hall, Bombay, beginning on the 4th inst. Mrs. Roosevelt will, I understand, inaugurate the Conference while Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit will preside. All social workers are entitled to register as delegates on payment of the requisite fees.

"Chaitanya"

THE SIREN VOICE OF GERMAN UNITY

Doeve in Elsevier's Weekblad, Amsterdam.

MOVING LEAP DAY FROM FEBRUARY TO JUNE

(Continued from Page 3 Col. 5)

calendar reform. It happens to have nothing to do with the movie capital of the world. John of Hollywood was a Scot monk who lived in Paris in the middle of the 13th century. He made a sensational discovery. He proved that the Julian calendar was currently seven days behind the real date calculated according to the sun. He pointed out that Julius Caesar's Leap-Year rule was at fault. He started a propaganda campaign to correct it. But it was not until three centuries later that his campaign bore fruit.

THEN IT WAS POPE GREGORY WHO FIXED THINGS UP, DROPPING TEN DAYS OUT OF THE YEAR AND AMENDING THE LEAP-YEAR RULE SO THAT THE SAME SITUATION WILL NOT OCCUR AGAIN.

Many people have wondered why Caesar inserted his quadrennial leap day in February. The explanation is fairly simple. The Roman year in ancient times started on March 1 (as indicated by the fact that we still call several of our months by Roman number-words—September means "seventh month", October means "eight month", November means "ninth month and December means "tenth month"). February was the last month of the old Roman year; leap day was just tagged onto the end of the year.

So 29 February has been a "curiosity" among the dates of our years. All those born on that day are placed in the odd position of having an authentic birthday only once in four years. The common law provides that they are entitled to observe 28 February as their natal date in non-Leap Years, this procedure being based on a royal proclamation made by Henry III in the year 1236.

In the ecclesiastical calendar, 29 February has its own saint—an English holy man named Oswald who died on 29 February, 992.

Rossini, the musical composer, was born on 29 February, 1792. 72 years later he celebrated what he called his 18th birthday with a festival, where he declared his intention of turning over a new leaf and disregarding "the frivolities of youth and the indiscretions of a teen-ager". Rossini, of course, was wrong about its being his 18th birthday, for the year 1800 was not a Leap Year, so the festival celebration occurred on what was really his 17th.

Prophecy Of Columbus

Gilbert and Sullivan made the same mistake in Pirates of Penzance, where the plot revolves around a pirate's apprentice who was born on leap day. The authors did not realize that 1900 would not be a leap year, and therefore their calculations were not quite accurate.

Descendants of Christopher Columbus long observed 29 February as a special day of thanksgiving. Their distinguished ancestor had one of his most dangerous adventures on that date in 1504. He was wintering in a sheltered bay on the island of Jamaica; the natives had grown hostile and were withhholding supplies that he urgently needed, until on leap day he ingeniously worked upon their superstitions by predicting an eclipse.

In England and Holland, leap day is quite generally observed as a festive occasion. Topsy-turvey parties are the custom with the girls acting as hosts and escorts, and taking the lead in party games and contests. Society folk in New York City still observe the day with a Leap-Year Assembly, a fashionable subscription dance which goes back to colonial times; the formalities are arranged in reverse—the stag line is composed entirely of girls, who take the men to dinner, supply them with floral bouquets and cut in for the general dancing.

One of the little-known facts about Leap year is its connection with playing cards. Historians say that playing cards, as we know them today, are probably a direct development of small one-week Egyptian card-calendars, which originally were combined into a pack of 52, to make a complete calendar for one year. The 53d card, now the joker, was provided to take care of the odd 365th day of the year and it also represented the 366th day in Leap year.

What of Leap Year in the calendar of the future? The World Calendar, as now current in the United Nations, will shift leap day from the old 29 February to the middle of the year. It will be called "W" or 31 June, an international holiday.

Under the new calendar, February will have 30 days, and will at last be put back on a more equitable basis with the other months of the year. The calendar will divide the year into identical quarters of 91 days each — plus an extra day at the end of the year to be called Worldsday, "W" or 31 December. In this equal quarter plan, every three months will be alike: people will memorize the quarterly calendar just as they now memorize the multiplication table. Each quarter will start on Sunday. The whole plan is so simple and straightforward that people generally will hardly know the difference—except that all their calendar calculations will be made easier.

Weather For Farmers

(Continued from Page 3 Col. 2)

grains are in the middle stage, just one day's hot winds can shrivel up the grains. Unexpected weather is still a danger even after the entire season has passed safely. Heavy showers, or even moderate hail, can do incalculable damage to standing crops.

WEATHER CALENDARS

The normal weather requirement and the critical phase of each crop vary with the latter and with the locality. It is one of the functions of the Meteorological Section, Poona, to tell the weather forecasters of the Meteorological Department issuing bulletins for the farmers, what the exact weather and warning requirements of the crops are. To facilitate this, district-wise and crop-wise crop weather calendars have been prepared.

The calendar includes the nature of the warnings and the period they are to be issued by the forecasting centre concerned. This vital information helps the weather forecaster to see at a glance what warnings are to be issued to a particular district during a given weather situation and during a particular phase of the crop. Thus, the bulletin that is framed contains warnings, keeping in mind the actual needs of the farmer and his crop.

PLAIN MEN MAKE POLICIES

It always seems to me one of the healthiest things about our way of life is that we do not leave everything to experts. Indeed, this is the very heart of our way of going about things. When a new government takes over we suddenly have a lot of new men taking charge of the great departments of State, but we do not insist that the Minister of Transport must be able to drive a tain, or that the Postmaster General must have been a postman. The whole principle of our kind of life is that while we must obviously depend on experts for carrying out policy, the making of policy is a matter for the consent of ordinary men and women.

—John Anderson.

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

INVESTMENT POSSIBILITIES IN GEORGE VI STAMPS

THE death of King George VI is of moment to the world in general, but to philately it is of prime importance. Within a week of the passing of the monarch, many wild and utterly fantastic rumours went around that stamps of the previous reign were about to skyrocket, that they would immediately be withdrawn from sale, that sets planned would be scrapped at once and that all stocks of the colonies in hand would be provisionally overprinted with a black border and suitable inscriptions.

Whether the Georgians rise rapidly or not, this type of undue haste in forecasting events is of a type that leads to a sharp fall. Withdrawing stamps from sale can certainly not be done within a short time, and the dealers who have given rise to these stupid vapourings ought to realise that few customers, indeed, are likely to be moved by these pressure tactics into overbuying certain sets.

The scrapping of planned sets is certainly a possibility, for if the new designs are not already in an advanced state of preparation, there is no reason why they should not be halted and fresh stamps be taken in hand.

But even here, it is not such a simple matter as leaving the design the same but for the new head. It is a matter of artistic balance that a stamp that may be perfectly in order with the king's head would look absurd if the latter were to be replaced by a woman's. Some of the fantastic effects that this sort of indiscriminate substitution can lead to can be seen from the case of Grenada, where the supremely lovely 'Chalon Heads' of the first issue of this colony were parodied in the thoroughly inartistic low values of the current series.

Will Take Time

So while it is certainly on the cards that proposed issues might be held up, existing designs will still be employed till the new stamps are ready—and even with all the aids that the great modern ateliers have at their command, this process is sure to take at least two years to complete.

Since the new stamps will not be issued 'en bloc' but in dribbles, it may well happen that a set that is overbought in anticipation of its short life may continue for several years while others which seem durable may vanish unexpectedly. Take the precedents of Aden and British Guiana. The 'Dhow' series of the former colony was off sale in a year while the 12c 'Stabroek Market' of the West Indian colony, which was issued in the reign of George V has been retained through the reign of his son and is still current in Elizabeth's time.

The fear of an impending 'mourning' series for the colonies is absurd. Even if such a lengthy series were to be issued, it could not affect the general position of the recent Georgians, for the simple reason that it would be of a purely provisional character and be off sale in a short time.

But despite there being little likelihood of sudden spurts, the general trend of George VI issues should be in an upward direction. If any sets remain incomplete, and if sufficient commercial mail comes over, now is the time to acquire copies that are missing. Of those large territories whose stamps have been current for several years, dealers have plenty of stocks in hand and there is little justification for paying fancy premiums.

Kenya, Hong Kong, the Straits, and the larger West Indian territories such as Jamaica, British Guiana and Trinidad are available very much below face in this country. The smaller colonies, particularly if they happen to be popular with collectors, are seldom quoted at below face value, and any sets which have to be rounded off should be taken in hand without delay.

Gilt-Edged

So far I have dealt with these stamps purely from the point of view of an amateur, little concerned with the financial side of the hobby. For those who want to take 'gilt edged' sets only, the matter is a little more complicated. For example, certain stamps may be available very cheaply locally and fetch well over face in England. This material is ideal for a long-term lock up and offers the best chance of realising a substantial premium over purchase price.

Aden, the Gulf territories, the Far East—these are definitely investment items for the collector in India. The 1939 set of Aden, even wholesale, is seldom offered at below face in England, but can be picked up easily enough at very moderate rates locally. Care should be taken that all copies acquired are Superfine: in no other country is such a high proportion of off-grade commercial material seen as in Aden. Perforations are apt to be ragged and 'split', postmarks either extremely heavy or 'oily' and the corners almost invariably damaged. But after the rejection of these specimens, the residue is material that will definitely appreciate in value with every year that goes by.

Leaving aside the case of the Gulf overprints on Indian stamps, where, as usual, there was a racket and the most amazing fluctuations in value, the rest of the stamps of the Near East are extremely good from the investor's angle. The current overprints on Great Britain, issued in changed colours only a short time ago, are in very great demand locally for export to the British Isles, and this factor has kept the price at a good proportion of face value.

Gulf Area

The recently obsolete set, and the high values in particular, are the best of the bunch from the Gulf. The Rs. 10 on 10 sh.—obsolete type—should be got without delay at the best offer, Kuwait and Bahrain being equally good. Some of the lower values are definitely scarce, and an idea of comparative rarity can easily be acquired by purchasing a sample hundred or so on paper and judging the proportion of the various denominations. Even better than the top value of Kuwait and Bahrain is likely to be the two rupee of Muscat. In five years each of these is almost certain to more than double present prices. Though they are not very widely offered, it may be mentioned that there are a certain number of forged high values floating around, but since the overprint is a quite shoddy affair it is easily distinguishable from the original.

The following seem to be the items with the best prospects. Some are still current, some are obsolete, in a few cases the prices have already risen a good deal: but they all have one thing in common, they are certain to rise.

ADEN: Obsoletes.

3/4 anna, 1-1/2a, 2-1/2a, 14a, Rs. 2 (all used).

ADEN: U. P. U.

Full sets of Aden and States if available about Rs. 8 per set.

ADEN: Current Opts.

5c, 15c, 30c, 70c, (up to full face).

KUWAIT. Obsolete.

All anna values except 3a and 6a. Rs. 2 and Rs. 10 values, at a fair reduction from face.

Current colour changes, and Rs. 10.

BAHRAIN

Obsolete Rs 10 with black circular pmk.

New colour changes and top value.

MUSCAT.

Rs. 2 values and also the low denominations of both old and new sets.

West Indies

The higher values of some of the larger West Indian islands arrive in this country so plentifully that they seem almost worthless. This is not true, and selected copies, particularly of Guiana and Barbados, are likely to be quoted fairly high in the years to come.

The Far East is coming slowly into its own. The uncertainty of the war and post-war era landed the entire market for the stamps of this area at the bottom of the rocks, but Malaya is coming to life once again, despite its issues being simply horrid from the point of view of art and decent printing. Fancy prices are certainly not called for, but a little diligent hunting should make it clear that most of the high values are available in this city at a small fraction of face value—a state of affairs which cannot long obtain after the stamps have been withdrawn.

Burma

And what of Burma? Possibly no other country has had so many and such violent ups and downs as this neighbour of ours. A glance at war-time catalogues will take one's breath away. Much of the boosting to which the first and second issues were subjected during the war years was of a purely artificial nature. And, as often happens, once the prices in the catalogues began to drop, interest also fell away. To add to the troubles of collectors of this country, looting, forgery of overprinted material, and one thing and another made collectors unwilling to take Burma at give-away prices.

But if one takes a rational view of things, few countries in the world today offer the investment possibilities of Burma. The Military Administrations, after plunging to a quarter face, have hardened considerably, and it is a lucky man who is able to buy these at the prices which were current a year ago. While later issues cannot be advised, the sets that came out before the Occupation are as low at the moment as they are ever likely to be.

With the reign having come to a close, George VI collectors cannot afford to be too choosy. They will perforce have to include the stamps of Burma, particularly the ones in the British Empire section of the catalogue, and the result is that the first two sets are almost certain to rise a good bit in a few years' time. Whatever was looted from treasuries has already been absorbed, and stocks that come on the market will be very much fewer from now on. If the overprints on India are not complete now is the time to get spaces filled. If the 1938 set is wanting, it should be acquired at once.

Present prices are lagging quite a bit below catalogue, and that is why I feel that the best bet is a few sets to the rupee or two rupee values tucked away at current rates. You cannot go wrong. And whatever be the position here in this country, it remains a fact that English dealers are refusing to supply these first two issues at generous discounts on catalogue. Mere popularity of a series is seldom reason enough for a long term investor to take the plunge: too, often do fads die out. The wise ones wait till prices have hit the sea-bed and cannot sink further. This condition has been fulfilled in most of the early sets of Burma.

First Sets

So the best advise for a safe lock-up is the '37 Burma to Re. 1, the second set to Rs. 2 either mint or used. But see to it that the scarce values are there. The list of strong George VI material can be continued indefinitely, but I have tried, in the list given above, to stick to stamps that one can lay hands on locally without having to pay through the nose stamps that are not only low priced, and likely to rise much higher, but available only with difficulty in overseas markets.

Last, but not least, what of the high values of G.B.? I feel that the 10/- and £1 of the current set are definitely good for the future, but just at the moment, the position seems to be that so many frantic rushes are being made for them that the local market has been boosted. I think a single copy can be obtained at current rates for one's personal collection and the investment part of it should be laid off for a while. Chances are that they will be obtainable at very much lower rates than they are at present.

In a later article I shall try and list some individual George VI items which I feel are undercatalogued and can easily be picked up locally with a little searching.

....And Of Sudan

Several current Egyptian stamps have been overprinted in various colours, "King of Egypt and Sudan". It is likely that the inscription will be included in the body of the design in the future.

"Queens" Will Be Popular

One of the likely effects of the advent of a queen to the throne of England is that stamps featuring queens, past and present, will have a new upsurge in popularity. The better classics of the Victorian era are practically vanished, and come on the market in extremely limited quantities.

Even the more common varieties which were so plentiful some time ago, seem to have dried up. Partly, of course, this seeming disappearance of material has been due to the fact that collectors have been so busy with the stamps of George VI that they have not had the time to go in for anything else.

But now not only the stamps which already feature Queen Elizabeth II as Princess but those of her great-great-grandmother will be in demand. The upward trend is also likely to affect the stamps of Holland, which also feature the distaff side. Some of the later stamps of Queen Whilhelmina are quite scarce and collectors would be well advised to complete sets in these and similar issues without delay.

LUXEMBOURG

The first issues of the tiny Grand Duchy of Luxembourg are among the celebrated European classics. Their centenary will be celebrated on the 4th of May, 1952, and the authorities have taken the opportunity of issuing two special sets in its honour.

Quite A Windfall

The following items have nothing to do with stamps as such, but they serve to show that great "finds" are not confined to our hobby. Every once in a while comes the tale of someone having unearthed a hoard that has lain untouched for hundreds of years. Both these romantic tales have been culled from a 1949 number of the Australian magazine "Stamps and Coins". One of the stories has a happy ending. The other ended with the windfall winding up confiscated!

—"Seven-year-old Tommy Smith has struck a 'gold mine' which has already enriched his family by nearly £100. He was playing on a bank near his home in Berkshire when he saw two coins. He looked further and managed to discover 31 others. Dad got to work and found 12 more. Then mother took her turn and dug up another 6! Mr. Smith handed the 51 coins to the police who informed him that they were gold coinage minted during the reigns of James I and Charles I. These 20 shilling pieces were sent to the British Museum and the Smith clan will receive about 80 per cent of their total numismatic value. The result of their sudden fortune is that the Smiths are now as busy as coal-miners, digging into the bank with further hopes of treasure."

—"It happened in June this year. A schoolboy found a 12-sided threepenny piece with the portrait of Edward VIII, Duke of Windsor, and he took it to a London coin dealer who said that 'evidently a few of the coins had somehow or other got out and into circulation.' This was the first he had seen. Official reports in London after the Abdication in 1936 stated that no coins had been struck for the United Kingdom, although dies had been made. The coin was sent to the Mint to see if it was genuine, and it was confiscated by the officials, who stated that the coins were never officially circulated. This is quite a contradiction to the statement that no coins had been struck. An English sailor during the war described one that he had purchased, while two were reported from Australia.

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(2975)

PUBLIC NOTICES

BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY.

Admission in Mechanical, Electrical, and Civil and Municipal Engineering leading to B.Sc. (Engineering) Degree, of the Banaras Hindu University, Banaras.

THE NEXT SESSION starts on the 9th July, 1952. The course covers four years in the College and one year on Practical Training in a recognised workshop. Application for admission on prescribed form available from the Principal, Engineering College, Banaras Hindu University, Banaras upto 30-4-52, on receipt of a Crossed Postal Order for Rupees Three only, payable to the Banaras Hindu University at the Hindu University Post Office, will be received duly filled in upto 15th May, 1952. Minimum qualification is Intermediate or equivalent examination with Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics with a minimum of 50 percent marks in each subject as well in the aggregate of all subjects. Age limit 21 years. Students appearing at the Intermediate or equivalent examination with above subjects, may also apply. Students have to reside in the University Hostels. Monthly expenses including lodging, boarding and Tuition fees come to about rupees one hundred and twenty only. Full details of the course including syllabuses etc. will be forwarded by registered post on receipt of Rs. 1/8/-. This money may be sent by Postal Order or money order. Stamps will not be accepted. If the amount for application form or Regulation is sent by Money Order, the full address of the remitter and full details of requirement should be written legibly in the money order coupon.

(1844)

GWALIOR HIT BY HAILSTORM

GWALIOR, March 1.

A hailstorm hit Gwalior for about 15 minutes this evening damaging crops in the outlying countryside dislocating Telegraph traffic and causing breakdown in the supply of electricity.

The streets were strewn with heaps of hailstones and wore a snow-white appearance.

A heavy shower of rain accompanied the storm which had a velocity of about 25 miles an hour. One inch and 15 cents of rain was recorded by the Gwalior Meteorological office.

The beakdown in electric supply and the dislocation of telegraph lasted about two hours. The extent of damage of crops is not known.

World Bank Official Impartial

The British Foreign office in a statement issued after the departure for Washington last night of the Vice-President of the world bank, Mr. Robert Garner, emphasised his strict impartiality in his talks with British Officials aimed at solving the Anglo-Persian oil dispute.

Usually well-informed quarters here do not think great progress has resulted from Mr. Garner's talks here in the past week.

Atom Bombs For Fighter Planes

U.S. CAN ATTACK ANY PART OF WORLD

WASHINGTON, March 1 (UPA).

THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE IS PREPARING TO DELIVER TACTICAL ATOM BOMBS BY JET FIGHTER BOMBERS AGAINST ENEMY TARGETS ALMOST ANYWHERE IN THE WORLD ON SHORT NOTICE, IT WAS DISCLOSED ON FRIDAY.

Informed sources gave positive indications that atomic bombs, small enough to be carried by special fighter bombers, were already available in limited quantities, or soon will be.

Although smaller in size, tactical atom bombs have about the same destructive power as those that razed Hiroshima and Nagasaki and forced Japan to its knees in World War II. The production of the smaller bombs, it is said reliably, have been given priority over the development of atomic artillery shells. It is felt that they are the best means of giving ground forces the guarantee of instant tactical atomic support in case Russia sets off a global war.

A special squadron of the 28th fighter-bomber wing of the Tactical Air Command has been training at Langley Air Force Base at Virginia to deliver tactical A-bombs. Its planes are F-84 G's and Thunder-Jets, fitted with special bomb shakles to handle and transport the bombs from storage to bases for fighter bombers.

The first tactical support squadron was trained at the atomic weapon centre at Sandia, New Mexico, and it recently joined the Tactical Atom Bomb outfit at Langley to form the team ready to go anywhere in the world as required.

The F-84 G is a special version of the Thunder-Jet and can be refuelled in the air. One recently flew for more than 12 hours without refuelling. This makes it possible to fly atomic fighter bombers to friendly bases throughout the world in a very short time.

The support squadron would carry the bombs and transport planes to staging bases. Later some special atomic fighter-bomber outfits may be stationed in Western Europe. At present plans call for storing A-bombs and tactical A-bombs only in the United States.

The primary targets of fighter-bombers with A-bombs would be enemy transportation lines, ammunition dumps, marshalling yards and airfields. Troops in the field would be A-bombed only if caught massed in the open.

Naval Exercises Off W. Coast

NEW DELHI, March 1: Led by the Indian Naval Flagship I.N.S. DELHI, ships of the I. N. Squadron will carry out combined exercises off the West Coast of India in the second week of this month.

Earlier, Vice-Admiral C. T. M. Pizey, Commander-in-Chief, Indian Navy, who will be on an inspection tour of Naval establishments in Jamnagar, Bombay and Cochin this week, will be taking passage on board I.N.S. DELHI from Bombay to Cochin.

The participating Squadron will consist of the three Destroyers—RAJPUT, RANJIT and RANA, four Frigates—JUMNA, SUTLEJ, TIR and CAUVERY, Minesweepers—KONKAN and MADRAS, and Landing Ship Tank MAGAR. H.M.S. LOCH GLENDHU of the East Indies Station, will also join in these routine exercises to be conducted by Rear-Admiral N. V. Dickinson, RACINS.

In these exercises, which form part of the annual training programme of the Squadron, about 115 officer-students of the Defence Services Staff College, Wellington (Nilgiris) will also participate. The aim of the Naval cruise with the Staff College students on board, is to give the officer-students of the other two Services an idea of living and working under operational conditions at sea in various types of ships of the Indian Navy.

Aircraft of the Indian Air Force are also expected to take part in these exercises.

Raghbir Singh Voted Leader

PATIALA, Mar. 1: Col. Raghbir Singh, Chief Minister of PEPSU was unanimously elected Leader of the Congress Assembly party at its meeting held here this afternoon.

The meeting was attended by all the 26 members of the PEPSU State Assembly Congress Party.

Mr. Brish Bhan and Mr. Harbans Lall, President of the PEPSU State Congress Committee, congratulated Col. Raghbir Singh on his election and assured him their full support and co-operation.

VEGETABLE OILS WILL COST LESS

NEW DELHI, March 1 (PTI).

The Government of India has decided to reduce, with immediate effect, the price of vegetable oil product by nine pice per Lb. in the Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Ajmer, Bhopal, Bilaspur, Himachal Pradesh, Pepsu, Vindhya Pradesh, Madhya Bharat and rajasthan and bi six pice per Lb. in the states of West Bengal, Assam, Orissa, Bihar, Manipur and Tripura.

Announcing this a food and Agriculture Ministry Press note today added the price of vegetable oil products in the other states would remain unaltered.

LAST SEAT ALSO GOES TO OCNGRESS

LUCKNOW, March 1 (PTI).

Mr. Bhakt Darshan (Congress) has been declared elected from Garhwal District (East) Cum Moradabad District (North-East) defeating his three rivals two of whom—a Hindu Sabha and an Independent lost their deposits.

This is the last Parliamentary result from Uttar Pradesh.

Maharani Elected To Parliament

LUCKNOW, March 1.

Maharani Sahiba Kamlendumati Shah (Independent) has been declared elected to the House of People from Garhwal District (West) CM Tehri Garhwal district cum Bijnor District North defeating her two rivals Krishna Singh (Congress) sitting M.P. and Shyam Chand Negi KMPP.

British Enquiry Body Chief Resigns

LONDON, March 1, (UPI-AFP): Chairman of the Royal Enquiry Commission on Profits and Income Tax, Lord Waverley, tendered his resignation to Premier Winston Churchill today.

Lord Waverley, who until his recent elevation to the peerage was Sir John Anderson and was Britain's watime chancellor of the exchequer in his letter to the Premier stated that he had decided opposition against his appointment.

Himmat Singhji Sworn In

SIMLA, March 1, (PTI): Major-General Himmatsinghji was sworn in this morning as Lieut. Governor of Himachal Pradesh.

INDO-SOVIET CULTURE FESTIVAL

Dr. M. R. Jayakar is seen inaugurating the Indo-Soviet Culture Festival on Saturday. Left of Dr. Jayakar is Com. Shudenko, First Secretary to the Russian Embassy

Lift "Dark Curtain" On Soviet Russia

JAYAKAR URGES FREE FLOW OF IDEAS

BOMBAY, Saturday: Dr. M. R. Jayakar, Vice-Chancellor of the Poona University, said in Bombay today that with increased absorption of cultural ideas between India and Soviet Russia, the "dark curtain" encircling that country would lift.

He was inaugurating the ten day Indo-Soviet Cultural Festival and Convention at the Sunderbai Hall this evening. Mr. Shundenko, the First Secretary of the U.S.S.R. Embassy at New Delhi was present. The Festival will present Indian dances, music, dramas. A delegation from the Voks Society, Moscow, is expected to arrive in Bombay during the course of the next few days to participate in the Festival.

Dr. A. V. Baliga, Chairman of the Preparatory Committee referred to the tremendous progress made in all directions in Soviet Russia. He deplored that there was no encouragement afforded to Indian artists and art-lovers in India. Compared to Russia, he said, India lacked facilities for increasing art-consciousness in the country.

Dr. Jayakar said that there was a time when there were prolific and beneficial law-givers flourishing in this country. One of the verses of Manu, the ancient Indian law giver, said that "people born in other countries must come to India to learn from her people how to regulate their day to day life". "We must reverse that process now" said Dr. Jayakar.

Freedom had brought about great changes as regards the absorption of ideas. In the University of Poona, not a week passed when scholars from other countries did not come to learn and study more about India. More scholars are arriving to look into old conceptions, old ideas and trace them backwards till they get to the root of the matter. This helped the exchange of ideas.

The Indo-Soviet Cultural Festival would encourage that process of exchange of cultural ideas and would therefore help to establish greater understanding between the two countries, Dr. Jayakar said.

Dr. A. S. Erulkar proposed a vote of thanks.

Four Nominations Rejected

NASIK, March 1 (PTI): The returning officer at Nasik today rejected four out of five nominations from the local authorities constituency to the Bombay Legislative Council.

The only valid nomination was that of Mr. M. A. Bhatewara, who will now be duly declared elected.

New Cabinet For Indonesia

INVITATION TO SASMITO

JAKARTA, March 1 (UPA-AFP): President Sukarno today invited Manoeu Sasmito of the Moslem Party "Masjumi" and Sidik Sukarno of the Nationalist Party to jointly form the new Indonesian Cabinet

The President told the press that his decision was based on the fact that both these political leaders were enjoying "strong and adequate Parliament backink." President Sukarno added that neither of the leaders would necessarily become Prime Minister in the new Cabinet. He said he did not impose any time limit on the formation of the new Government.

Higher Price For Rice And Paddy

NAGPUR, March 1.

The Madhya Pradesh Government today raised the procurement price of rice by rupees two per maund with a view to increase procurement.

The increase will be applicable in the rice-producing districts and will be operative till the end of May 1952.

Government, says a press note, has also decided to undertake procurement of paddy, which cultivators in certain areas have been finding it difficult to dispose of for want of purchasers, at rates calculated on the basis of price payable for rice.

Mufti Not Seeking Asylum In Pak

KARACHI, March 1 (UPA): The Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, Mohamed Haj Amin al Husseini told UPA on Saturday there was "absolutely no truth or foundation" to reports that he was seeking asylum in Pakistan.

The Mufti is here to attend a conference of religious leaders of Moslem countries. He said he came to Pakistan specifically for that purpose and his present plans were indefinite.

Meanwhile, a spokesman for the Pakistani Ministry of Interior denied the Mufti was seeking asylum in Pakistan and was barred from Egypt. "We have no knowledge of any such request", the Interior Ministry spokesman said.

Between You And Me

By "Me"

[redacted]SSING the youths of [redacted]shtra, General Cariap- [redacted] that suitable candi- [redacted] officer rank in the [redacted]ere not forthcom- [redacted]rea.

[redacted]pat' Raj is offer- [redacted] terms.

★ ★

[redacted]rn scientists watch- [redacted] eclipse from Khar- [redacted] astronomers made [redacted]vations at Artchman, [redacted]shabad in the Urals. [redacted]is East-West conflict even [redacted]e sun. The Blocs will not [redacted] the sun rise in the east and set in the west in peace.

★ ★

Speaking of the Presidency, President Truman told Freemasons "It is an all-day, and nearly an all-night job, and just between you and me and the gate post, I like it."

It is sitting pretty to stay put.

★ ★

Swami Sitaram has protested against the appointment of Mr. Sri Prakasa as the Governor of Madras and considers it as adverse to the interests of Vishala Andhra.

Evidently he is afraid that Prakasa will put out Prakasam.

★ ★

Speaking in Parliament, Mr. Joachim Alva stressed that Government should appoint the right type of officers for publicity abroad, and they should be given generous sums of money to enable them discharge their public relations duties effectively.

Our public relations abroad are suffering from too many bores and chatterboxes.

★ ★

Reporters covering the recent Nagpur air crash complained that neither the Deccan Airways nor the air port authorities would give them the names of persons on board the ill-fated plane and that they got the passengers' list from Madras.

Colonel Blimp has not yet quit ndia.

★ ★

This recalls an amusing incident in the early years of the War. When certain American reporters approached the British War Office for copies of anti-war pamphlets that were thrown over Germany from British aeroplanes, the War Office chief declined to give them on the ground "that they would prove useful to the enemy." The question arose as to who was the enemy.

★ ★

The Dravida Kazhagam at Trichinopoly and the Malabar K. M. P. Party have terminated their election alliances which were entered into purely for the purpose of defeating the Congress in the elections.

From now on, they agree to differ.

★ ★

"DELHI CHALO" was staged by film stars of India and abroad last week. In the matter of attracting crowds, star light and star dust proved as big a draw in Delhi as the solar eclipse in Kurukshetra. The stars may flop on the screen, but they are always a hit off it.

No field is closed to them. In the off season they appear on the stage as dancers, singers and sometimes become even journalists. They even wield the willow for the mere fun of it, and the fans file in big queues. The Brabourne Stadium in Bombay and the cricket field at Chepauk in Madras drew bumper crowds during the film star cricket festivals, which put to shame the batting and bowling honours the tallest [redacted] players and the Com- [redacted] Team. A Nimmi or [redacted]ads is a greater box [redacted]an Don Bradman of [redacted]" Not that they play [redacted]but they play hide and [redacted]ith it. Their fun, frolics [redacted] even antics enthuse their [redacted]ans, and it becomes sheer star [redacted]azing instead of watching the [redacted]ame that is cricket. In a festival match, a woman player who [redacted]as clean bowled refused to leave [redacted]e field, despite the umpire's verdict and had to be carried on [redacted]e heads and shoulders of other [redacted]lm stars. Numerous cameramen [redacted]aught the scene from all angles, [redacted]nd the same was splashed in [redacted]ewspapers and news reels. Their [redacted]quare cuts, glancing and body [redacted]ne throw cricketing traditions to the winds and are on a par with themselves. Their admirers at the stand jubilantly remark: "So game che, soo technique che." And this is cricket.

★ ★

On the eve of assuming the Governorship of Madras, Mr. Sri Prakasa started it with the slogan "Yoke the cow to the plough" and he is more talked about than the late "stud bull" Linlithgow. Though the poetic slogan is Mr. Sri Prakasa's patent, people have been doing it all the while. Various charities and welfare associations have yoked the ladies and gentlemen of the film for benefit performances and have reaped a bumper harvest. The voice of Lata Mangeshkar and Geeta Roy, the dances of Yashodara Katju and Nalini Jaywant and the stirring songs of Mukesh, Talat Mahmood and Mahomed Rafi have contributed not a little to the Assam Relief Fund and various other charities. These glamour girls and boys become more glamorous by their ready response to the call of suffering humanity. There is a unique lilt in their voice, a flair in the showing and a winsome smile in their gifts, and the only return they get for their charity concerts is the increase in their fan mail and the adulation of their adorers. In these days of high inflation and tax evasion, the film stars act to some extent as an anti-inflationary force and enable to distribute hoarded wealth to the common man. Though they are in the lime light, they are not snobs. They are the House of Commons.

★ ★

The stars' parade and dress pageant which were enacted in Delhi took the nature of a command performance in the immediate presence of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. High government officials and members of the diplomatic corps merrily watched the fulldress pageant for over two hours. About twenty top rankers of the film world in their best sartorial swagger were cheered and applauded as they drove gaily in the parade ground in jeeps, so bedecked as to look like royal chariots. Every wall or lane in Delhi has a history of its own and has made history. In Indraprastha of Draupadi and Kunti fame and in Delhi made famous by Akbar, Jehangir, Jodhbai, Noorjehan, Mumtaz and Sultana Rezia gatecrashed Raj Kapoor, Nargis, Suraiya, Naseem, Motilal, Nigar Sultana, Veena, Durga Khote, Yashodara Katju, Prem nath, Vyjayanthimala, Ranjan, Sunanda Devi and Geeta Roy, with all the regal splendour of the celluloid world. Punjabi kamees and salwar, gagras and saris depicted a colourful pattern of India's sartorial trends, while the kurta, pyjama and peshwaz recalled the glory of the Moghul days. In place of veiled beauty draped in muslin, there were 'voiled' beauties of powder and puff variety. Two policemen were reported to have fainted at the parade, probably because they were star hit. The crowds assumed mammoth proportions and the police had to resort to a mild lathi charge to clear the way for the beauty queens. Sometimes beauty makes a beast of the man and he has to be cordoned off. The stars went, saw and conquered Delhi.

★ ★

Inaugurating the Film Festival in Delhi, Pandit Nehru let himself go off a little. He said: "In a sense—and why in a sense—I am also a public performer, and on some occasions I might even compete with you in the matter of drawing vast audiences that come to see stars of the film world. Nevertheless, mine is a different kind of performance, and though occasionally, not wittingly, I may entertain people, that is not my objective." Pandit Nehru has a unique knack of looking objectively at himself, sometimes indulging in a bit of self parody. His anonymous article in a newspaper, ruthlessly criticising himself and exposing his own flaws and weakness, a few days after his being elected the Congress President, has now become an historic document. So, without being apologetic, he can legitimately claim to be the star performer No. 1. Highly emotional and intensely theatrical, he often overacts and overreaches himself. He is of the "ever bright" "stay bright" and "stainless steel" variety, mirroring warmth and genialty from foot to dome. With a photogenic face, he is artlessly arty.

★ ★

Pt. Nehru is an actionist and not a mere actor; yet there are many filmy phases in his composition. He starts the day by standing on his head and concludes it with down to earth decisions. Though he is the Prime Minister formulating and implementing high level policies, he is, in a sense, his own opposition. He doesn't make a secret of it, and sometimes loudly proclaims it from house tops. In a farewell party to the Mountbattens on the termination of the Viceroyalty, Pandit Nehru said: "I have often wondered why the people of India put up with people like me, who are connected with the governance of India, after all that has happened during the last few months. I am not quite sure that if I had not been in the government, I would put up with my government. Quite apart from the merits and demerits, the fact is that a government should and must be responsible for everything that happens, and if everything that happens is not right then the government ought to be held responsible." Here are two Nehrus pitted against one another, and Pandit Nehru alone is capable of this performance. Call it split personality or double role, it is this ingenuousness and frank speaking that make him the idol of millions.

★ ★

There are many tit-bits in Pandit Nehru's traits and character, which will be the envy of film stars. His beaming face and radiant smile are infectious and draw all within their orbit. His love for a good flower has become proverbial. His fondness for children is well known. He will pet and pamper them and will make a Micky Mouse of himself to play with them. He will make them toys and monkey with them exactly as they do. He will send an elephant at whatever cost to any part of the world, if only some children request for such a gift. At his birthday parties, his first guests and well wishers are children. He freely mixes with them, gains their confidence and sometimes loses himself in their company.

★ ★

He is esseneially a man of the crowds. Just as the sea that rages high at the sight of people, Pandit Nehru gets his "Vishwa Roopa" when he sees mammoth crowds. During the controversy with Mr. P. D. Tandon, he remarked that he found it difficult to function in a committee of fifteen, while he could easily manage a crowd of fifty thousand. It is this crowd sense that enables him to ride the storm. What would be the consequences if Pandit Nehru had taken to film instead of politics? It will be one of the "Big Ifs" in Indian history.

★ ★

AMIDST cries of "Andhra Rashtra Satyagraha Yatri ki Jai", Swami Sitaram along with a few others commenced his march for the early formation of the Andhra province. He said that the formation of Andhra State could not wait any longer, and asked the Andhras to be ready to pay the price for the achievement of the same.

It is said that Swami Sitaram is the Gandhi of the Andhras. He is saint sincerity personified, but his mission is ill conceived and ill timed. For one thing, he is starting on his own, when there are many parties having the same objective. He could not bring them together to speak with one voice. Rayalaseema and the claim for Madras City are two bones of contention which Swamiji has to solve himself before marching against imaginary enemies. The results of the present elections in Madras bringing in many parties and factions have made the position worse than before. When the formation of the ministry in Madras is itself hanging in the balance, Swamiji should not have forced the pace by launching direct action and thus frittering national forces. Without a ministry in Madras, the Andhra issue cannot be decided, and Swamiji is not at all helping the consummation by calling upon the newly elected members of Madras and Central Legislatures to desist from taking oaths, until the Andhra State is carved out. This will only mean adding to the ministerial deadlock and putting off the day of Vishala Andhra. The recent declaration of the Telengana Communist leader that the Andhras should give up their claim to the city of Madras and concentrate their energies for Visala Andhra shows a refreshing approach to the problem from a new party point of view. Swamiji should have utilised this "inter regnum" to consolidate his forces, instead of shouting slogans and beating the air.

★ ★

Another unfortunate feature is that Swamiji is mixing up many irrelevant issues in his main campaign. During the march, he is requesting local heads of government and quasi-governmental departments to conduct their proceedings and correspondence only in Telugu. This is a subtle defiance of the Centre's directive which has given fifteen years' lease of life to the English language. If officials heed to Swamiji's call and take to language correspondence, it will result in dismissals and deadlock in administration. Curiously enough, he does not call upon the officials to learn Hindi first before dispensing with the English language. This is provincialism and linguism running amok, and will even drive away enthusiastic advocates for a separate Andhra province.

GET THAT THING OUT OF THE WAY

Herblock in The Washington Post.

CARDS CAME OUT OF CALENDARS

Few People may be aware of the intimate connection between the Egyptian Calendar and the modern playing cards. The following extract from Samuel Zovello's book "History and origin of the Playing Cards" throws light on the nature of this connection.

"Knowledge of the calendar, among the Egyptians, was the possession of the priesthood, carefully guarded as a religious secret, which fostered belief that the priesthood possessed supernatural powers of divining the future . . . The calendars were kept in the temple on rolls of papyrus, which were easily lost or stolen. In case of loss or theft, precautions had to be taken to prevent the new possessor from using this secret information. So the papyrus rolls were divided into sections which could be easily fitted together when the priests wished to consult them. Separation of the papyrus into weeks was the logical outcome. The calendar became a package of 52 equal strips or cards, with one extra piece for the 365th and 366th days.

"Fortune telling from cards is thus shown to be one of the most ancient developments of the use of this material. In later centuries, the charlatans who used cards for this purpose wandered over the world and became known as "gypsies," the word of course being a corruption of "Egyptians"... The original markings of the four suits of cards were: a cup, a five-pointed star, a sword and a spade. These emblems were associated with the Egyptian belief that the universe was composed of four elements—water, earth, air and fire. In the evolution of playing cards, the figures, marks and symbols have been frequently altered. It was a Frenchman Jacques Gringoner, who developed the modern playing card, using it as a means of entertaining the French king, Charles VI, during his fits of insanity. Gringoner went back to Egypt for his models and largely retained the Egyptian calendar symbols. So our present-day pack of playing cards is an almost exact duplicate of the ancient Egyptian calendar. The Egyptian five-pointed star was replaced by the French fleur-de-lis, now the club. The sword has been simplified into a diamond. The spade is retained, and the cup is now a heart, owing to a curious misinterpretation of the old French word for chalice, chorur, into coeur, or heart."

CO-OPERATE IN MAKING INDIA PROSPEROUS

Rajendra Prasad's Plea To Broach Citizens

BROACH, Mar. 1 (UPI): Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian Republic, hoped that the people, newly-elected representatives and the new Government would all co-operate in the task that lay ahead of them—the task of making India prosperous, happy and contented.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, who was replying to a joint address presented to him by the Broach Municipality and District Local Board this morning, said that when he came to Gujerat he felt that he was in his own province of Bihar. He expressed satisfaction at the peaceful conduct of elections, and said that a great responsibility devolved on those who were elected. They must try to do away with poverty, illiteracy and various other difficult problems India was facing

MANY ACHIEVEMENTS

Government he said, had many achievements to its credit despite various and insurmountable difficulties that lay in their path and, therefore, the worst critics must aslo look at the bright side of the picture, he added.

Unveiling the statues of Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Patel at the same function, the President said that people must keep before them the ideals of these two great men and try to put these ideals into practice as best as they could. "I must confess," he said, "that we have not followed Gandhiji's footsteps as we ought to. India cannot be happy and contended if they did not work according to the programme laid down by the Father of the Nation."

Paying tributes to the statesmanship of Sardar Patel Dr. Prasad said that he had done what no other statesman had yet achieved, namely, bringing India "under one flag and one rule." He was sure that his name would be written in letters of gold.

"If every one did his duty towards the country," the president concluded "India's future will be indeed bright."

Goan United Front To Merge With Congress

BELGAUM, March 1 (H.S.): The founder-members of the United Front of Goans have resolved to merge the Front into the National Congress (Goa).

The United Front of Goans it has been stated in a resolution adopted on Jan. 26, 1952 by the founder-members of the Front, should henceforth cease as an organisation and carry its activities under the name of the National Congress (Goa), "in order to strengthen the liberation struggle". The signatories of the resolution are Messrs. Cristovam Furtado, Waman Desai, Sanches de Souza, Francis Mascarenhas and Lambert Mascarenhas, described as the founder-members of the United Front of Goans.

The Working Committee of the National Congress (Goa), at its recent meeting, appreciated the resolution and resolved that the members of the Front be warmly welcomed into the fold of the National Congress (Goa).

Civil Supplies Godowns

BOMBAY, Saturday: Civil supplies godowns and the Sales Office in Greater Bombay will remain closed on Thursday, March 6, which is declared a public holiday by the Government under the Negotiable Instruments Act on account of general elections to the Bombay Municipal Corporation. They will, however, be kept open on Saturday, March 8, which is also declared a public holiday for the same reason.

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges and notables. Annual monthly details Rs. 5 & 3 questions Rs. 2. Horoscope or writing time required. Pandit Kaliyur M. SRINIVASACHARIAR THAPONIDHI. Madras 17.

Weather Forecasts, A Joke

PRESIDENT PRASAD'S HUMOROUS REMARK

POONA, March 1, (PTI): President Rajendra Prasad told the officers and staff of the Meteorological Department here yesterday that they were playing an important part in the national life of the country as meteorology was of immense help to the agriculturists and aviators in India.

The President, while he was shown round the weather forecasting section, humorously remarked "weather forecasts in Delhi are almost regarded as a joke" since the forecasts proved invariably wrong. However, it was explained that the forecasts depended on movements of air-currents which proved uncertain and it was not possible to achieve cent per cent results.

FAMINE RELIEF COSTS RS. 1.17 CRORES

Reserve Bank Bulletin Report On N. Gujerat

BOMBAY, Saturday: The famine relief measures covering scarcity works, relief and supply of water and fodder in the drought-affected areas of north Gujerat and Khandesh are estimated to cost over Rs. 1.17 crores during 1951-52, according to the Reserve Bank of India Bulletin published here today.

India received 13.28 lakh tons of wheat upto January 31, 1952 at an estimated cost of Rs. 56 crores, the freight and other charges for transport amounting to Rs. 15 crores, the Bulletin said.

Procurement target for 1950, was 4.91 million tons while the actual upto December 28, that year was 4.42 million tons. The import target in that year was 3.03 million tons while the actuals were 2.09 million tons.

For the year 1951 the procurement target was at 4.03 million tons and the actual upto December 26 of that year was at 3.43 million tons. The import target for 1951 was placed at 5.44 million tons while the actuals were at 4.65 million tons.

Preliminary estimates for 1952 procurement were at 3.24 million tons and for imports at five million tons.

Working Class Cost Of Living

BOMBAY, Saturday: During January, the Bombay working class cost of living index number, on base year ended June 1934 equal to 11, remained stationed at 331, a recession of seven points in the food group having been offset by an increase of 2, 26 and 9 points in the fuel and lighting, the clothing and the miscellaneous groups, respectively.

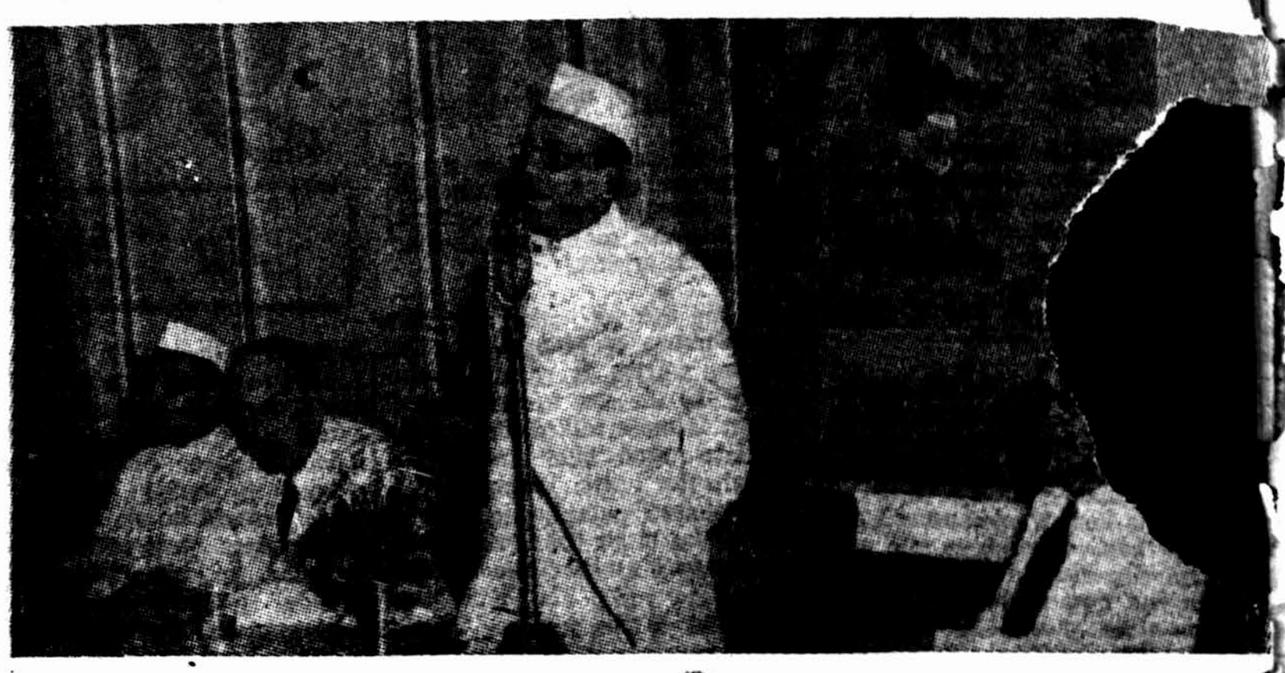
During the same month, the Sholapur working class cost of living index number, on base year ended January 1928 equal to 100, receded by two points to 323. The index number for the food and the miscellaneous groups declined by 6 and 25 points to 314 and 358 respectively, while those for the fuel and lighting and the clothing groups advanced by 1 and 20 points to 339 and 437, respectively.

New Job For R. K. Nehru

NEW DELHI, March 1 (PTI): Mr. R. K. Nehru, Special Secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs, has been appointed Secretary, Commonwealth Relations.

He took charge of his office today.

INDIAN SOCIOLOGICAL SOCIETY INAUGURATED



Mr. B. G. Kher, Chief Minister of Bombay inaugurated the Indian Sociological Society at a meeting at Mongini's on Saturday morning. On his right is Dr. G. S. Ghurye, professor of Sociology, University School of Economics and Sociology and the moving spirit of the new Society.

Social Reconstruction On Sound Principles

KHER INAUGURATES NEW SOCIETY

BOMBAY, Saturday: Chief Minister, Mr. B. G. Kher expressed here today the opinion that although the common man had remained what his ancestors were, Society as a whole had risen in moral stature.

Mr. Kher who was inaugurating the Indian Sociological Society at the Mongini Reception Hall, said that social relations were getting more and more complex day by day and the most difficult task before them all was social reconstruction on sound principles.

They had to face the fact, said Mr. Kher, that while human beings were equal, individuals were different, so that, there would be social groups which would adhere to their own ways and customs. They also knew that for all time to come, there would be manual labourers, brain workers as well as professional classes. The question before them, therefore, was, how these differences caused by inherent gift of intelligence were to be resolved.

Communism had offered one solution, continued Mr. Kher, while another was offered by Mahatma Gandhi's mode of life. He was sure that an unbiassed scientific study of the lessons to be drawn from history would make for happier adjustments of their social, political and economic conflicts. There was a time when God had no place in the scientific terminology. But religion, however, had been playing an important part in the conclusions which the modern science had been reaching. All these were bound to influence human relations, and he hoped that the new Society would be a path-finder and show the way to good life to people all over the world.

Mr. Kher blessed the first issue of the Journal brought out by the Society.

Welcoming those present, Prof. G. S. Ghurye, president of the Society, said that the formation of a learned society with a journal of its own, in any branch of knowledge marked a definite stage in the development and maturity of that branch of knowledge. It also testified to the integration of intellectual activity. He added that the Society's sphere extended to the whole of India.

BUS "RUNS" INTO BUILDING

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A "F" route B.E.S.T. bus, proceeding towards Dadar crashed against a building this morning. The accident took place at the crossing of the DeLisle Road and Haines Road.

No passenger is reported to have been hurt.

The glass panes of the building were smashed. The bus sustained slight damages.

New Foot-Bridge Drive-In Theatre

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Bombay pedestrians who wish to cross from Queen's Road into Marine Drive or vice versa will, through the offices of Mr. A. J Patel, have the use of a new foot-bridge in the near future.

Mr. A. J. Patel who applied for permission to build this bridge last August has recently, and after very careful consideration been granted his request by the Bombay Municipal Corporation. Construction will start as soon as the plans are approved and, if all goes well, the bridge should be ready for public use in a matter of months.

THE THEATRE

Mr. A. J. Patel has also, we are given to understand, approached the Royal Western India Turf Club for permission to construct a Drive-in-Theatre. This Theatre if permitted, which will occupy the space in the centre of the Race Course at Mahalaxmi, will be the first of its kind in the East and should become a favourite rendezvous for Bombay motorists. All the profits derived from the proceeds of this Theatre will be devoted to various charities.

NEW NEPAL PARTY SESSION ENDS

Government Assured Of Co-operation

KATHMANDU, March 1 (PTI): The newly formed Nepal Rashtravedi Gorkha Parishad yesterday extended its hand of co-operation to the Nepali Congress Government in "maintaining law and order and fighting anti-national and anti-social force" in Nepal.

Expressing its fear at the "growing chaos and disorder" in Nepal, the Parishad in a resolution passed at the concluding session yesterday urged all right-thinking individuals and parties to co-operate among each other and with government, to maintain peace.

The resolution also advocated continuation of the existing relations of "utmost friendliness" with India

New Oil Pipe Line From Iraq

DAMASCUS, Feb. 29: Admiral Sir John Cunningham, Chairman of the Iraq Petroleum Company, arrived today in Syria, where a new 30 inch pipeline is to be opened this spring to carry oil supplies from Kirkuk to the Mediterranean.

A spokesman of the company said today that with the coming into full operation of the new 556 mile pipeline from the oil centre of Kirkuk in Iraq to Banias, on the Syrian Mediterranean coast, the Iraq Petroleum Company's flow of oil was expected to reach 22,000,000 by 1955.

Central Cotton Body Meets

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Cotton Forecast Sub-Committee and the Technological Research Sub-Committee of the Indian Central Cotton Committee met here yesterday under the chairmanship of Shri R. G. Saraiya, Vice-President of the Committee.

The Cotton Forecast Sub-Committee examined the proposals for the revised trade classifications of India cottons for adoption in the All-India Cotton Forecasts and suggested certain modifications for the consideration of the main Committee on Monday next. The Sub-Committee also recommended that the proposed investigation into the cost of production of cotton and its rotation crops should be started as from the next season.

Plan To Replace Short Staple

BOMBAY, March 1.

The main Agricultural Research Sub-Committee of the Indian Central Cotton Committee met today under the chairmanship of Sardar Datar Singh, Additional Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Food and Agriculture. The reports of the four sectional sub-committees which had met on February 28 were considered.

The Sub-Committee approved of the proposals for a new scheme for cotton research at Vivekananda Laboratory, Almora, and also proposals for conducting cotton crop competitions in Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Hyderabad. It further recommended the extension of schemes for the improvement of hill cottons in Assam, Vijay cotton in Broach area, Dharwar-American cotton in Bombay-Karnatak and Oomras cotton in Parbhani district of Hyderabad State. The Sub-Committee also recommended the sanction of a new scheme for the multiplication and distribution of 881F cotton to replace the short staple Mungari cotton in the Panyam area of Madras State.

These and other recommendations of the Sub-Committee will be considered by the Indian Central Cotton Committee on March 3 and 4.

Earlier, in the morning Sardar Datar Singh discussed with the Directors of Agriculture of different States and the trade representatives the plans for cotton production in 1952-53 so as to implement the recommendations of the Planning Commission.

ATOM TROOPS TRAINED

WASHINGTON, Mar. 1 (Reuter): The United States air force is training two units for Tactical Atomic warfare, it was learned here today.

One Squadron at Langley Airforce base, Virginia, is being trained to drop small atom bombs on troops, airfields, and other front line targets.

Another group is being trained to transport tactical atom bombs from storage places in the United States to any point in the World where they might be needed.

City & Suburbs

TODAY

Hindu: Falgun Shud 6 2008
Muslim: Jamad ul 5, 1371
Parsi: Meher 2 1321
Sunrise 7-13 a.m., Sunset 6-32
High[illegible]3-18, 16-36, Lowtide 9-40, 22-02

TODAY'S ENGAGEMENTS

BHARATIYA VIDYA BHAWAN: Opening ceremony of the 'Bushan Grove' erected in memory of the late Principal V.N. Bushan by Mr. K. M Munshi at Bhawan's College, Andhderi 9-30 a.m.

SHERIFF'S PARTY: to Mrs. Roosevelt at Taj 5-15 p.m.

ARYA SAMAJ: Meeting at Fort Arya Samaj premises 9 a.m.

SHRI RAMAKRISHNA MISSION ASHRAM: [illegible] was much [illegible] birthday anniversary of Bhagwan Ramakrishna Paramahamsa Deva at Mission's premises Khar 2-30 p.m.

G. G. Morarji Withdraws From Election

BOMBAY, Saturday: The following press note has been issued from the Congress House:—

Out of the two candidates for two seats nominated by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to contest the Municipal General Elections from Ward No. 2, Fort Constituency, namely, (1) Shri Gordhandas Goculdas Morarji and (2) Shri K. N. Gaitonde, Shri G. G. Morarji has now been permitted by the President of the B.P.C.C. to withdraw from the contest on medical grounds. It will be remembered that Shri Morajibhai suddenly took ill last week and is confined to bed under medical advice at his residence. It is regretted that such a sincere and able person will be missing from the Corporation.

There will now be only one Congress Candidate, Shri K. N. Gaitonde in the field and we appeal to the voters of this constituency to solidly support Shri Gaitonde and east their two votes in his favour.

State Request To Milk Card Holders

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Public Relations Officer (Rationing), Bombay writes: Some cardholders still do not possess adequate number of empty milk bottles for exchange against each unit of filled bottle The Managers of the centres have, therefore, to unavoidably open the seals of milk bottles and pour out the milk which leads to malpractices. Strict orders have now been again given to the Managers the opening of bottles must stop forthwith. If customers do not present adequate number of empty bottles after the morning of 7th March, 1952, they will be given milk only to the extent of empty units brought or sent to the centre.

Additional empty bottles can be purchased from the Office of the undersigned, or from 25 Government Grain Shops, the address of which can be had from the milk centres.

IDENTITY OF VOTERS AT ELECTIONS

Production Of Ration Cards As Proof

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Government of Bombay has accorded sanction to the Poona Municipal Commissioner's proposal to amend rule 21 of the election rules in Chapter I of the Schedule to the Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporations Act, 1949, and to add therein supplementary rules 21A, 21B, 24A, 24B, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52 and 53. Among other things, the new rules, which are published in part II of the Bombay Government Gazette of February 28, provide for marking the voter's left fore-finger with indelible ink to prevent impersonation, production of ration cards to establish the identity of a voter and penalty for disorderly conduct in or near polling stations.

TODAY'S RADIO

BOMBAY

7-45 a.m. Kishori Ghia, L G songs, 8-15 Tulsidas Sharma, Khayal, 11-45 Bismillah and Party, Shahnai, 12-15 For Women, 1-10 Ahmad Jan Thirakwa, Tabla, 1-45 Sunday Afternoon, 5-30 Bismillah and Party, Shahnai, 6-10 Ahmed Jan Thirkwa, Tabla, 6-40 Tulsi Das Sharma, Khayal Jaitashri, 7-00 Kishori Ghia, L G song, 7-20 Air Trio Rag Bhupal, 7-30 Tulsidas Sharma, Khayal, 8-30 Samay Ke Raaga, 8-45 Kishori Ghia, L G song, 9-15 T S Krishnaswamy, Karnatik Vocal music, 9-45 We Present, 9-55 Musical Interlude, 10-00 Chamber Music.

VARIATIONS

7-30 a.m. Mangal Prabhat, 8-00 S V. Patwardhan, Jaltarang, 8-45 Jaymala Shiledar, 11-00 Ap Ki Pasand, 12-15 Balgandharva Abhang, 12-45 Musical Interlude, 1-00 Jaymala Shiledar, [illegible] Swadesh Kumari, Geet, 1-[illegible] meer Khan, Vocal Music, 6-00 Selections From Vishakha, 8-15 Jaymala Shiledar, Marathi Pad, 8-30 Navin Chitra, 8-45 Compositions of V G Mydeo, 9-00 Swadesh Kumari, L H songs, 9-30 Radio Trailor, 9-45 Sangeet Sabha.

BARODA-AHMEDABAD

8-15 a.m. Savare Savaathe, 8-30 Hamid Hussain, Khayal, 6-00 N G Ganekar Khayal, 6-20 Kshemu Divetia, 7-15 Kshemu Divetia, G songs, 7-35, 8 N G Ghanekar, Khayal, 9-15 Kshemu Divetia, Gujarati Geeto, 9-30 Hamid Hussain, Vilambit and Drutt Khayal.

B. B. C.
GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE

5-30 p.m. Calling All Forces, 6-45 Melody from the Stars, 7-45 Concerto, 7-45 International Communism, 9-00 Ray's A Laugh, 9-45 London Forum, 10-15 Sunday Service, 11-00 In Town Tonight.

EASTERN SERVICE

6-45 p.m. London Calling Asia, 7-45 Bachchon Ke Lie, 8-15 Radio Se Angrezi, 8-25 In Se Miliye, 8-35 Ap Ke Jawab Men.

RADIO CEYLON

7-15 a.m. It's a Good Day, 7-30 BBS News, 7-45 Light and Bright, 8-00 Sunday Serenade, 8-15 Voice of Prophecy, 8-45 Sons of the Pioneers, 9-00 Radio Ceylon Camera Club, 9-15 Pen Friends Corner, 9-30 Choice of the People, 10-30 Jazz Record Shop, 11-00 Hindi Programmes, 12-00 noon Modern Concert Hall, 12-30 p.m. Curtain Call 1-00 Close Down.

5-00 p.m. Hindi Programmes, 6-30 The Lipton Show (Hindi), 6-45 Hindi Programmes, 7-00 The Singing Americans, 7-15 Music from Latin America, 7-30 Waltezes of the World, 7-55 Rhodes Record of the Day, 8-00 Famous Tenors, 8-30 Melody Tours (Govt. Tourist Bureau), 9-00 Relay Voice of America, 9-30 Voice of Prophecy, 10-00 Eventide Echoes, 10-15 Close Down.

Talks In Urdu

Zohra Sayidain will broadcast a talk in Urdu on KHUSH DILI in the series 'Jahangiri Karegi Yeh Ada' from All India Radio, Bombay, on March 3 between 1-00 P.M. and 1-40 P.M.

The programme can be heard on Bombay B (353 and 41.44 metres).

Talk On Indian Art

On March 2 at 9-45 p. m. All India Radio, Bombay will broadcast a talk in English on "Indian Art In the British Museum" by Douglas Barret, Assistant Keeper, Department of Oriental Antiquities, British Museum.

The programme can be heard on Bombay A (244 and 61.98 metres).

Radio Report On Sindri

At 10-00 p. m. the station will relay from All India Radio, Calcutta, a radio report on the opening ceremony of the Sindri Fertilizer Factory by the Prime Minister.

The programme can be heard on 244 and 61.98 metres.

Film Review

Radha Mohan Mishra will broadcast a Film Review in Hindi at 8-30 p. m.

The programme can be heard on Bombay B (353 and 89.15 metres).

WORLD ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

Preparatory Body Meets In City

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The two-day session of the All-India Preparatory Conference for the International Economic Conference to be held at Moscow from April 3 to April 10 commenced in Bombay today at the Cama Hall, under the presidentship of Prof. P. A. Wadia.

Over a hundred delegates from Bombay, Bengal, Bihar, Punjab, Hyderabad, PEPSU, Orissa, Assam, Madras Kerala and Andhra attended the session.

The session commenced a discussion of a draft report that is to be presented to the Moscow Conference by the Indian delegation.

The Indian delegation to the Moscow Conference will be selected at the session tomorrow.

Among the items on the agenda of the Moscow Conference are questions relating to (a) development of world trade as a means of raising standards of living of nations (b) the problems of raw materials (c) peaceful international co-operation as a means of solving social problems (d) problems of under-developed countries, and (e) problems of particular commodities and services.

These questions will be divided into groups. All the aspects of the questions will be discussed.

DRAFT REPORT

The draft report said that the implications of India's dependence on a few markets have to be worked out in the light of the basic disequilibrium between the expansion in the raw materials supply and manufacturing activity.

Referring to textiles, the report said that it should be borne in mind that the international market in textiles has shrunk to half its size and there is increasing competition from Japanese and American rayon. India should diversify the export on that and lessen her dependence on shifting entrepot markets, it added. The report said that India should explore new markets for her jute goods. The target of the National Planning Commission as set out by the Five-Year-Plan required an immediate import of industrial, agricultural and Hydro-electric machinery. For this import of required machinery and capital goods, India had to explore sources of supply besides the existing ones in the United States and Great Britain, the report said.

The session will commence tomorrow at 9-30 a.m.

Publications Forfeited

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Government of Bombay has issued a notification under section 99A of the Code of Criminal Procedure declaring every copy wherever found of the two books in Urdu entitled "Chandra Mohini" and "Maarka-e-Somnath" by Maulana Muhammad Sadiq Husain Saheb Sadiq Siddiqi Sardhanvi of Lahore, and all other documents containing copies, reprints or translations of or extracts from the said book, to be forfeited to it.

New T.W.A. Low Cost Service

BOMBAY, Friday: The Trans World Airlines will commence its new Sky Tourist low cost service with daily flights on May 1 next it was announced here today.

The new services will serve in London with 4 flights a week in each direction. All include New York as the origin city; two will include Boston; and one will include Philadelphia and Boston in addition to New York.

There will be 3 flights weekly to Paris, in each direction. All will include New York, and two will include Boston in addition to New York.

Constellations will be used on all T.W.A. tourist flights.

Tribute To Ramakrishna

HIS MISSION WAS OF MORE THAN NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Glowing tributes were paid to Bhagwan Shri Ramakrishna Paramhamsa at a meeting held in connection with the celebration of his one hundred and seventeenth birthday anniversary at Cowasji Jehangir Hall this evening. Mr. B G. Kher Chief Minister Bombay, presided.

Among the speakers who addressed the meeting were Dr. D.G. Vyas, Professor C. N. Mathrani Dr. Radha Kamal Mukherji, Dr. Anthony Elanjimittam and Swami Sambudhananda.

Dr. Mukherji said that Shri Ramakrishna's message had more than national significance, particularly in this atomic age. Although the world was technologically and economically united, it had ideologically dwindled into hostile blocks and the whole civilisation faced a terrible doom.

Shri Ramakrishna, Dr. Mukherji said, throughout his life preached for universal brotherhood. If his message were put into practice many evils that existed in the world would disappear.

Mr. Kher said that the mission of Shri Ramakrishna's life was service to humanity He was a great saint. The youth of this country should try to understand the teachings of Shri Ramakrishna and act according to them.

The Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, has arranged a whole day programme of lectures, prayers and musical entertainment at the Ashram tomorrow (Sunday). Raja Maharaj Singh, Governor of Bombay, will be the chief guest and Dr. M. R. Jayakar will preside at a public meeting to be held at Khar at 5 p.m.

British Deputy High Commissioner In City

BOMBAY, Saturday: Mr. Gurth Kimber, Britain's Deputy High Commissioner-designate, arrived here today by R.M.S. "Strathaird".

Mr. Kimber will take up his appointment as Deputy High Commissioner in Bombay.

LIGHT RAIN IN UTTAR PRADESH

Weather Report

POONA, March 1 (PTI): The following is the all-India weather summary for Saturday:

Summary of observations recorded at 8 a.m. today.

Generally light rain or thundershowers have been fairly widespread in Uttar Pradesh, and occurred locally in Himachal Pradesh, East Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat and Vindhya Pradesh. Dalhousie reported 1/2 inches of rain.

Night temperatures have been 4 degrees to 10 degrees farenheit below normal over South Deccan (desh), South Hyderabad, coastal Andhra Desa and the adjoining parts of Orissa. They were appreciably to markedly above normal over Bihar, Uttar Pradesh the plains of the Punjab (I), East Rajasthan and the central parts of the country.

Forecast valid until the evening of Sunday: Rain or thundershowers will occur locally in south Uttar Pradesh, Vindhya Pradesh, and north Madhya Bharat and at a few stations in Assam, Bihar, north Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh.

The following is the weather chart:

	Min	Max	S	M	1	Dfn
Ahmedabad	92	65	0	0		0
Bangalore	85	61	0	0		0
Belgaum	91	56	0	0		0
BOMBAY	85	69	0	0		0
Calcutta	95	68	0	0		0
Darjeeling	53	42	0	0		0
Delhi	86	62	T	0		0
Madras	87	71	0	0		0
Mahabaleshwar	82	60	0	0		0
Mussoorie	62	40	0.1	0.1		0
Nagpur	94	62	0	0		0
Poona	95	56	0	0		0
Sholapur	96	61	0	0		0
Simla	57	42	0	0		—0.1
Surat	92	67	0	0		0

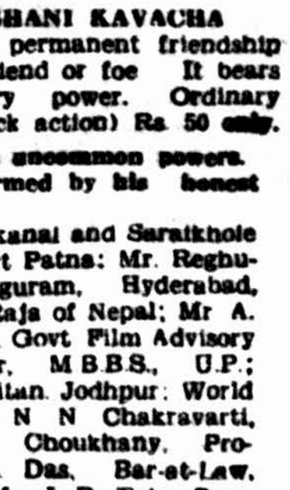
Prof. A. C. Bannerjee, Dean of the Faculty of Science of the Allahabad University was elected to the office of the Vice-Chancellor of the University for the term 1952-55, on Friday.

The Greatest Astrologer, Palmist & Tantrik

RAJ JYOTISHI

Pandit Harish Chandra Shastri,

Jyotistirtha, Tantrikacharya, Examiner, Govt Board of Astrological studies.



Highly praised and honoured with unwanted testimonials by the leaders of Congress, Independent Sovereigns and thousands of learned men of India and abroad

HOUSE OF ASTROLOGY

141/1C. RUSSA ROAD. KALIGHAT

Calcutta—28. (Just East of Hazra Park). Phone: South—978.

He has acquired an uncommon power by YOGA and TANTRA in redressing the evil influence of stars and in bringing sure success in complicated Law-suits in ensuring safety from dangers, in freeing people from unhappiness of family and in healing incurable diseases despaired of by Doctors and Kavirajas.

With his vast scholarship to the Eastern and Western astronomy, astrology and supernatural powers he can foretell correctly your past, present and future. By reading your palm or the horoscope he can also advise you to avert dangers by Santi-Sastyan, according to Tantrik rites and by his all-powerful Talisman.

NRISINHA KAVACHA
For curing barrenness in women, defects of still-born child and menstrual disorders etc. Ordinary Rs 10 Special (Quick action) Rs 29 only

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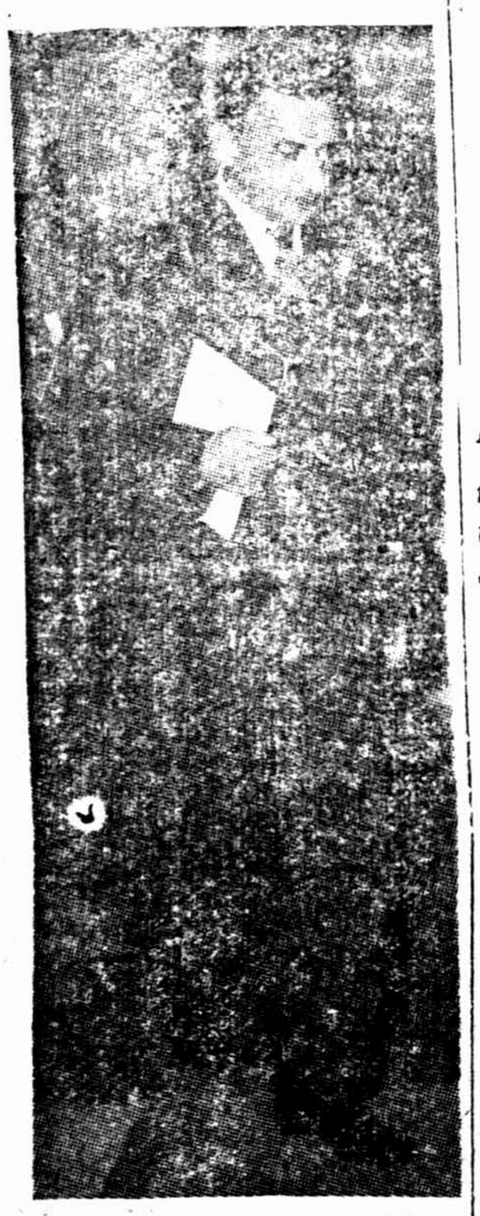
Egyptian Premier Resigns

HEAVY BURDEN



Finance Minister, Mr. C. D. Deshmukh leaving his chamber to go to Parliament where he presented his Interim Budget on Friday.

DESHMUKH WILL LEAD COLOMBO PLAN TALKS DELEGATION

NEW DELHI, March 1.

Mr. C D. Deshmukh, Finance Minister, will lead India's delegation to the meeting of the Consultative Committee in Karachi which will review the progress of the Colombo Plan it was announced here today.

The meeting will begin, at the official level, on March 10, and the meeting of Ministers will commence on March 24 continuing up to the end of the month.

According to a Finance Ministry press note the delegation will be composed of at the Ministerial level: Mr. C D. Deshmukh, Finance Minister and Mr. M. S. Mehta Indian High Commissioner in Pakistan.

At the official level: Mr. P. C. Bhattacharya, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic affairs, Mr. Naryan Prasad, Economic Adviser Reserve Bank of India, Mr. O. K. Ghosh, Deputy Secretary, Minister of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs and Mr. Prem Narain, Special Officer, International Aid Co-ordination Unit, Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs.

AGA KHAN'S LEGS PARALYSED

NICE, March 1 (UPA): The Aga Khan was described as being gravely ill on Saturday.

A physician treating the 225-pound, 74-year-old Moslem spiritual leader at his luxurious "Villa Yakimour" near Cannes said the Aga Khan's legs were paralysed. He said the condition was apparently the result of the recent heart attack.

The Swiss heart specialist, Dr. Pierre Duchosal, was summoned to his bedside.

An official health bulletin will be issued daily.

Settlement Hopes Recede

TEHERAN, Mar. 1: The possibility of an early settlement of the Anglo-Persian oil dispute appeared to have receded this Week end with the report from London that the talks between the British Government and Mr. Robert Garner, Vice-President of the World Bank ended there on Friday without any solution having been found.

SURPRISE MOVE ON PEACE TALKS' EVE

Crisis Over Prorogation Of Parliament

CAIRO, March 1 (UPA).

KING Farouk on Saturday night appointed Naguib El Hilali Pasha as Premier, after Aly Maher Pasha resigned his post, just when the Anglo-Egyptian negotiations were due to open on the crucial problems of the Suez Canal zone and Sudan.

Hilali Pasha, ousted the Wafdist leader, and the former Minister of Education, will form a new Government to succeed Maher's five-weeks old regime.

The appointment was made official after hours of speculation.

IS IT DIPLOMATIC INDISPOSITION ?

PREMIER ALY MAHER PASHA resigned, as the crucial Anglo-Egyptian negotiations hit a last minute snag.

No official reason was given immediately for Maher's action. The Premier's resignation was accepted at once by King Farouk.

Maher resigned shortly after the Anglo-Egyptian talks scheduled to start on Saturday were postponed indefinitely, because British Ambassador Sir Ralph Stevenson had been ordered to bed with a chill.

The resignation shocked British officials, who feared its effect on the whole troublous question of Anglo-Egyptian relations.

A British Embassy spokesman announced Sir R. Stevenson's indisposition only a little more than an hour before his scheduled meeting with Maher.

The Council of Ministers, at the same time, had been prepared to suspend Parliament, if there was opposition to a bill granting 5,000,000 pounds aid to victims of Cairo riots of January 26, but an understanding was reached and the suspension measure was dropped. The Council added, nothing had since happened to justify the suspension.

NOT OVER AID TO VICTIMS

The Council's communique said: "Some newspapers today published a report that the Cabinet met the day before yesterday and unanimously decided on the issue of a decree suspending Parliament for one month. Some newspapers connected this to the forthcoming negotiations.

"The fact is when a draft bill appropriating 5,000,000 pounds to aid victims of January 26 met with difficulties during the Chamber of Deputies' debate, the Government then thought such opposition would create obstacles in its way in connection with a question which should have gone through unhampered. Therefore, Government prepared the necessary measure to suspend Parliament, but when an understanding was reached with the Chamber, this measure was waived and nothing has since happened to justify such action."

The Cabinet crisis arose over the Premier's decision not to dissolve the Parliament during the vital talks to settle the Suez Canal dispute. Other Ministers, led by the Royal Cabinet Chief, Hafiz Afifi, insisted that the Chamber of Deputies, dominated by the anti-British Wafdist Party be closed as an essential condition to smooth the negotiations.

CAUSE OF CRISIS

Reliable circles said some Ministers, including the Minister of the Interior Mortada El Maraghy, opposed Maher's policy of keeping the Parliament open. Political observers predicted the Wafdists in the Parliament might try to sabotage any agreement reached with the British.

Maher's view remained, however that he could win the support of all groups, including the Wafd, which has maintained that any agreement on Egypt's national aspirations could only be effected through its party.

Officials curtly dismissed suggestions that Sir R. Stevenson's indisposition might be diplomatic, and said it was probable a new date would be fixed to open talks next week.

There was, however, some scepticism among Middle East observers when the news of Sir R. Stevenson's indisposition was made known here. Before it was reported that the Anglo-Egyptian talks had been postponed, there was little optimism voiced on the prospects for their success. Most competent Middle East observers saw that the talks already were overshadowed by prospects of inevitable clash between Aly Maher's Government and the Wafd, which was still in a majority in the Egyptian Parliament and a poweful influence in the administration.

When Aly Maher's resignation was reported, the immediate reaction among observers was that the Wafd would be found directly responsible.

Egypt's King Farouk dismissed the Wafd Regime under Premier Nahas Pasha following the bloody riots of January 26 under circumstances which most observers here thought actually enhanced the power of the Wafd and made them the real power in Egypt.

Shortly before Aly Meher decided on his Government's resig-

(Continued On Page 17)

Korean Truce Talks

TOKYO, March 1, (UPA): Communist truce negotiators demanded on Saturday that the Allies withdraw their "final and irrevocable" objection to Russia as a "neutral" truce inspector.

After three hours and 35 minutes discussion UN Sub-Delegates said there seemed to be "no prospect" of an early armistice.

The Communists also rejected in another tent of sub-delegates, the exchange of all sick and wounded prisoners of war. They indicated the rejection was made because the Allies "deliberately served notice" that they proposed to delay a truce, presumably by the United Nations' stand on Russia.

This brought the Korean truce talks as close, as they have ever been to a breakdown.

DR. GRAHAM BACK AGAIN

U. N. Kashmir mediator, Dr. Frank Graham arrived in Delhi on Friday evening. Dr. Graham (second from right, hat in hand) is seen here with members of his staff and Government of India officials.

No Production By Magic Or Mantra

WORKERS ARE PARTNERS IN NATION BUILDING, SAYS NEHRU

CHITTARANJAN, March 1 (PTI).

PRIME MINISTER NEHRU told a crowded workers' meeting in the railway town today that every worker must consider himself as a partner in all national building activities.

"However insignificant your official capacity may be, the sum total of your contribution is immensely valuable. All of you, therefore, should remember this and aim at how to make new India prosperous and rich," he said.

Mr. Nehru arrived here this afternoon from Delhi on a day's unofficial visit. He was received at Asansol aerodrome by West Bengal's Chief Minister, Dr. B. C. Roy, the Kashmir Premier, Sheikh Abdullah, and Air Vice-Marshal Subrata Mookerjee accompanied Mr. Nehru.

The visit of Mr. Nehru synchronised with the completion of the fourteen-crore project of Chittaranjan Locomotive Workshop, which has produced up-to-date 22 locomotive engines.

Addressing a meeting of workers at the local football ground, Mr. Nehru said that the wealth of a country did not consist of gold and silver only. It was her productive capacity. Whether they worked in the field or in the factory, their main problem was how to increase production, which was the real wealth of a nation.

The Prime Minister said that production could not be achieved by magic or "mantra". It could be done only by labour and hard work of the people.

Nehru's Programme

CALCUTTA, March 1 (UPI): Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru will lay the foundation stone of the main building of the Indian Institute of Technology on March 3 at Kharagpur.

From Chittaranjan, the Prime Minister will go to Sindri in Bihar to perform the formal inauguration of Asia's biggest fertilizer production plant.

On March 3 he will also visit Santiniketan as Chancellor of the Viswa Bharathi University.

BETTER THAN WAR

NEW YORK, March 1 (PTI-Reuter): Yugoslav leader Marshall Titto predicted a settlement of the cold war between Russia and the Western countries through compromise in an interview televised here.

Ban On Dual Citizenship

CEYLON MOVE AFFECTS 50,000 TAMILS

COLOMBO, March 1.

Ceylon is to ban dual citizenship. By the end of this year any Ceylonese by descent who is also a citizen of any other country must renounce this second citizenship. Otherwise he will lose his Ceylon citizenship.

The order, announced by the Minister for External Affairs, affects more than 50,000 people mostly born in Malaya.

These people the majority of Jaffna Tamils, at present enjoy both United Kingdom and Ceylon citizenship.

The matter arose today when, in a message to the press the External Affairs Ministry drew attention to a provision of the Ceylon Citizenship Amendment Act of 1950.

This Amendment was passed by Parliament in December 1950 to remove certain doubts about the citizenship rights of Ceylonese born outside Ceylon.

It generally affects those people born outside Ceylon to Ceylonese parents and those with one or both parents born outside Ceylon. It also affects those Ceylonese married to Non-Ceylonese.

Minors are to be allowed to defer making their citizenship decision until they are 22.

Protest Against Dacca Firing

BOMBAY, Saturday: The All-India Students Federation today condemned the recent police firing on students in Dacca and the closing down of the Dacca University by the authorities.

The Federation demanded the immediate release of all the arrested students and the normal functioning of the University.

MRS. ROOSEVELT TRIES HER SKILL

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, now on a brief visit to India, as a State guest, visited the Harijan Colony in New Delhi where Mahatma Gandhi used to stay. Here she is seen trying her hand at the Charkha in the colony.

INDIA'S STAND IS NOW BETTER UNDERSTOOD

Mrs. Roosevelt Explains U.S. Feelings About China

NEW DELHI, March 1.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, speaking at a Delhi Press Association lunch given in her honour, said here today that the whole atmosphere of Indo-American relations was much better now than it was before.

The United States, she further said, was gradually coming to understand India's attitude towards China because of her "Age-long association" with China, although as far as the United States was concerned. her attitude to China was unlikely to change as long as the Chinese were in North Korea and the war was on. This attitude of the U.S. was easy to understand in view of the fact that the Korean war was responsible for "numerous American boys" being shot down.

SENSIBLE VIEW IMPOSSIBLE

So long as fighting went on in North Korea there was no hope of having any same and sensible discussion on what was going to happen in China.

"My personal feeling" she said, "is that countries should be allowed to settle their internal difficulties and, perhaps, the Big Powers should keep their hands off until they settle their own internal difficulties. But there are certain problems in the Far East, which have an effect on our feeling. Once the Korean question and the tense questions in other parts of the world are settled, it should be possible in the United Nations to work out questions of this kind."

Asked whether the manufacture of an atom bomb by Britain would affect the "cold war", Mrs. Roosevelt said "I do not think it will have a great deal of effect. It may give Great Britain a little more sense of security and it may make the whole of Western Europe have more stability".

CHURCHILL ANECDOTE

Mrs. Roosevelt also related an interesting anecdote about Mr. Churchill and Mr. William Phillips, President Roosevelt's envoy to India.

She said that when Mr. Phillips reported back to her husband about the conditions in India, "my husband listened, as he always did very carefully, and then he said: "now William, Mr. Churchill is at the British Embassy. Go right on and report to him."

Mr. Phillips consulted Mrs Roosevelt on how he could say to Mr. Churchill what he had told the President. She replied that what would probably happen was that Mr. Churchill would pace up and down the floor talking all the time for the first half hour but if Mr. Phillips had the patience, at the end of that half hour, he would be able to say what he wanted to.

After Mr. Phillips' interview with the British Prime Minister, Mrs. Roosevelt asked him, "what happened?" Mr. Phillips replied, "exactly what you said happened. But I had my say."

CONGRESS HOLD ON PARLIAMENT

Final Tally Gives 74 Per Cent Majority

LUCKNOW, March 1 (PTI): Elections to the House of the People have concluded with the announcement here tonight of the last two results of 86 seats from Uttar Pradesh. The Congress Party has secured 74 per cent of the seats in Parliament with 8 more seats in the 497-member House yet to be filled by Presidential nomination.

Elections were held for 489 seats of which Congress has captured 363.

Communists and allied parties come next with 27 seats and Socialists third with 12 seats. Independents have won 36 seats.

The Congress has won 81 out of 86 seats of the House of People from Uttar Pradesh.

The other five seats have been annexed by two Socialists, two Independents and one Hindu Mahasabha.

New Cabinet On 7th

HYDERABAD (Dn.) March 1 (PTI): The new 13 man Hyderabad Cabinet will be sworn in on the Seventh of this month it was reliably learnt here tonight.

Quorum Bell Kept Ringing

NEW DELHI, March 1, (PTI): The Quorum bell had to be kept ringing for ten minutes in Parliament today when the second sitting after the lunch recess was scheduled to began at 2-30 p. m.

There were hardly twenty members in the House and it was full ten minutes before the quorum of of 33 members could be mustered.

Santhanam Sworn In

Mr. K. Santhanam was sworn in as Lieutenant Governor of Vindhya-Pradesh here this evening.

Five Officers Killed In Duel With Bhupat's Men

AMMUNITION SEIZED FROM KHAREDI PALACE AS POLICE NOOSE TIGHTENS

Mahagujerat Awaits Big Newsbreak

AHMEDABAD, March 1.

Five police officers have been already killed in exchange of fire between police forces now engaged in tightening the ring round the elusive Bhupat, notorious dacoit chief of Saurashtra, and the members of his gang according to reports reaching Ahmedabad, says our Ahmedabad correspondent.

WHILE THE GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES HAVE IMPOSED A NEWS BLACK-OUT ABOUT THE WHEREABOUTS OF BHUPAT AND HIS GANG AND THE DETAILS OF THE TIGHTENING POLICE NOOSE, IT IS STATED THAT A 700 STRONG POLICE FORCE LED BY MR. KANETKAR, DEPUTY INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE, SAURASHTRA IS ENGAGED IN THE HUNT.

CRACK OF RIFLE FIRE

Somewhere in Saurashtra a clash has taken place in the final bid to overpower the dacoits in their secret lair. Unofficial reports speak of the crack of rifle fire, and casualties on either side.

MR. RASIKLAL PARIKH, HOME MINISTER OF SAURASHTRA HAS PROCEEDED TO THE AREA WHERE BHUPAT, HEMMED IN BY HIS PURSUERS IS SAID TO BE MAKING A DESPERATE BID TO BREAK THROUGH AND ESCAPE.

GREAT EXPECTATIONS

All Gujerat and Saurashtra is keyed to a high pitch of expectation and newspapers in Rajkot and Ahmedabad are flooded with telephone calls asking for the latest developments. A dramatic newsbreak is expected any moment.

Meanwhile the campaign to eliminate the dacoits and their alleged helpers has brought more spectacular developments elsewhere.

The chief of the Halar police force is reported to have seized 31 maunds of gun powder, two guns of 12 bores, one rifle of 22 bores and 51 cartridges which are prohibited, from Darbargadh of Kharedi in Saurashtra. A quantity of illicit liquor is also reported to have been found in the course of the raid which lead to the seizure of arms, from the palace of the Talukdar of Kharedi.

WHILE THE TALUKDAR OF KHAREDI IS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN ARRESTED ON THE ALLEGATION OF HAVING HELPED THE DACOITS, THE HALAR POLICE ARE ALSO MAKING INQUIRIES. IT IS STATED ABOUT OTHER TALUKDARS OF AND ABOUT FURTHER STORE OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION IN DARBAR GADH.

DACOIT CHIEF BHUPAT

Margin On Gold And Silver

BULLION BOARD'S DECISION

BOMBAY, March 1 (UPI): An urgent meeting of the board of directors of the Bombay Bullion Association has decided to call for margin in Gold Fagan and Chaitra Waidas from the sellers. Sellers will have to pay the margin of Rs. 7 per tola. The margin will be paid only by those who have standing business over 2.500 tolas.

The board has further imposed margin on silver sales in Chaitra Waida, also over fifty bars. Seller will have to pay Rs. 500 per bar.

The President of the Association has appealed to the members not to do any further 'new trading, but to square up their business to make the market healthy.

Left Leader Wants Repoll In Kerala

DENOUNCES DISRUPTIVE ROLE OF COMMUNISTS

MADRAS, March 1 (PTI): Mr. N. Sreekantan Nair, a prominent leader of the United Leftist Front of Travancore-Cochin, said here today that he favoured "immediate re-election" in the state.

"If the Congress forms a Ministry, we will take steps to vote it down even in the early stages", he declared.

In the event of a no-confidence motion against the Congress, he said, all Non-Congress parties including the Socialists would vote against the Congress because they have been elected by non-Congress votes and will forfeit the support of the people in the next elections".

Mr. Nair, who was addressing journalists, said the formation of a Ministry by the United Front was "definitely impossible" because Socialists were not prepared to come in.

The effective strength of the Front, he said, was only 29 excluding himself and two others now in jail. He proposed to resign his Assembly seat and retain his Parliament seat.

FUNDAMENTAL DIFFERENCES

Mr. Sreekantan Nair, who spearheads the Revolutionary Socialist Party movement in Travancore-Cochin, admitted there were "Fundamental differences" among the component Leftist parties of the United Front.

The Communists wanted to form a ministry "at all costs" coalescing with some 'right wing' candidates, but the Revolutionary Socialist Party did not favour such a Coalition merely for the sake of forming a ministry, Mr. Nair said.

He said that the Communists were prepared to exclude some basic items from the "Minimum Programme" agreed to by the United Front. The kind of programme envisaged by them was much less progressive than that of the Congress.

"This is the crux of the differences within the United Leftists front", Mr. Sreekantan Nair said.

DISRUPTIVE TACTICS

Mr. Sreekantan Nair hoped the Communists leaders would give up their "meaningless and impossible attempts" to form a Non-Congress Ministry by enlisting the co-operation of "Communal and Reactionary groups and individuals."

"We call upon the Communists to desist from their disruptive activities in the Trade Union front and join hands, with us and other fraternal parties in strengthening the United Working-Class movement and developing them on healthy lines" ,he said.

Mr. Nair said there was no truth in the rumour that the Revolutionary Socialist Party was contemplating to join hands with the Indian Socialist Party in the Travancore-Cochin Assembly on the basis of common parliamentary programme.

PRESIDENT GOES BOATING

BROACH, March 1.

President Rajendra Prasad enjoyed three quarters of an hour's boating in the Narbada River this morning.

The morning was bright and the river was placid.

Workers on the quayside and bathers did not know that the President was rowing as the programme had not been announced earlier.

Roman Dancer Outstrides Opponents In Munshi Cup

MAHARAJ KOOMARI AWARDED GOVT. SPONSORED PRIZE

By Our Racing Correspond ent

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Punters had a delightful racing today at Mahaluxmi on the occasion of the decision of the Second Day of the Spring Meeting.

Maharaja of Kashmir's Roman Dancer, raging favourite, simply outstrode her eight rivals in the main attraction, the K. M. Munshi Gold Cup and Mrs. Lilavati Munshi presented the cup to the Maharaja.

Besides the cup the Maharaja was awarded a rare prize. Maharaj Koomari, owned by him was claimed as the best four-year-old Indian-bred and the breeder of the reputed filly, the Bhopal stud farm claimed the prize of Rs. 2,000 —sponsored by the Indian Council of agricultural research and donated by the Royal Western India Turf Club and an identical sum earmarked by the Delhi Race Club for the best animal in the country was fetched by a bull in Hyderabad.

Jockey Chavan had a good day today with two winners from trainer Aziz Mahomed's yard and Akbar Khan also saddled two winners.

Both the double and treble event pools were easily solved today. The double was solved by 588 punters and the return was only Rs. 42. The treble event was cashed by as many as 321 ticketholders and each ticket fetched Rs. 418.

RESULTS

THE H. F. CHARD PLATE—6F

Messrs. Chandulal J. Shah and H. Ahmedbhoy's THE ER 8-8 (Damodar) 1
Shalini Jadhav's GREAT ADY 8-9 (S. Chavan) 2
Messrs. M. R. Merchant & Mr. & Mrs. S. N. Dossa's MOHABAT 8-8 (Kheem Singh) 3
Mr. E. J. Mashal's KENNERETH 8-4 (Sethna) 4
Won by: 1-1/4, Nk., 1/2.
Time: 1 min. 14 secs.
Not run: Bhopal Star, Manisha.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 25, Rs. 15 and Rs. 21 for places.
Forecast Pool paid Rs. 48-8-0 Tickets 310.

THE MOOLTAN PLATE—5F

Dr. A. Karmally, Messrs. S. D. Nensey and Sohrab A. C. Ardeshir's STAR PRINCE 8-12 (Purtu Singh) 1
Mr. K. M. Modi's NAAZ 8-12 (Stevens) 2
Messrs. Chandulal J. Shah and M. H. Ahmedbhoy's YAAR 8-12 (Duncombe) 3
Mr. Ramnath Daga's DURNEV 8-9 (Kadar) 4
Won by: Nk., 3-1/2, 2-1/4.
Time: 1 min. 3 secs.
Not run: S. Chakra, Priscilla, Zamlak.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 52, Rs. 15, Rs. 13 and Rs. 12 for places.

THE CAMBAY PLATE Div. II—6F

Mr. B. A. Thorstenson's CHOPPY 8-8 (Shiba) 1
Mr. Mahomedalli's PAPER MONEY 8-1 (J. Bhosle) 2
Messrs. Purshotam Jethabhai and J. K. Mehta's DEV KANYA 8-7 (Damodar) 3
Mr. Diamond's QUEEN OF THE SEA 9-1 (Kheem Singh) 4
Won by: 2-1/2, 2, 3.
Time: 1 min. 16 secs.
Not run: Pramod, Dutch Maid.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 51, Rs. 19, Rs. 17 and Rs. 23 for places.

THE CAMBAY PLATE Div. I—6F

Maharani Seeta Devi of Baroda's PRECIOUS NECKLACE 9-0 (P. Khade) 1
Mr. R. K. F. Singh's HAPPY LAD 9-4 (Mullane) 2
Mr. and Mrs. Ramzanally P. Ebrahim's FULL BLUE 8-12 (Kheem Singh) 3
Mr. Ramnath Daga's COCKTAIL 8-7 (Packham) 4
Won by: 3, Nk., 3/4.
Time: 1 min. 15 secs.
Not run: Shirazi, Sheesh Mahal.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 26, Rs. 14, Rs. 17 and Rs. 24 for places.

THE K. M. MUNSHI CUP—1M

Maharajadhiraj of Jammu and Kashmir's ROMAN DANCER 8-2 (Harbutt) 1
Mr. and Mrs. K. M. Modi's DIL-KI-BAT 8-5 (Stevens) .. 2
Mr. A. H. Wadia's DINIAR 8-1 (Duncombe) 3
Messrs. A. S. Motabhoy and S. Fazli's AMAN 9-3 (S. Chavan) 4
Won by: 3-1/2, Nk., 1-1/4.
Time: 1 min. 39-3/5 secs.
Not run: Manzoor, Maharaj Koomari, Mansoor Beg.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 38, Rs. 13, Rs. 15 and Rs. 21 for places.

THE KAIRA PLATE—1M, 1F

Mr. M. R. Merchant and Mr. and Mrs. S. N. Dossa's TAKAIUL 8-1 (S. Chavan) .. 1
Messrs. Chandulal J. Shah and A. H. Ahmedbhoy's GUEST OF HONOUR 9-0 (Duncombe) 2
Messrs. S. Zito and W. L. Meier's FLYING BANNER 7-10 (Purtu Singh) 3
Mrs. & Mr. Justice's MR. RAMBLER 8-3 (Mullane) .. 4
Won by: Nk., 2-1/2, 3/4.
Time: 1 min. 55 secs.
Not run: Jawahir, Prince of Mahad, Agni Mani, Piarehind, Musafir, Eudora, Imroz.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 55, Rs. 19, Rs. 21 and Rs. 50 for places.

THE QUARRYMAN PLATE Div. II—6F

Khan Bahadur H. K. Shaikh and Mr. B. N. Sanas's LOCH STELLA 8-4 (S. Chavan) 1
Mr. R. N. Nazir's MARHABA 7-13 (Medhe) 2
The Rani of Jetpur's ILTAJA 8-12 (Purtu Singh) 3
Mrs. M. C. Raja Sekhar and Mr. F. Ferrelly's MALABAR STAR 8-1 (Shiba) 4
Won by: 3-1/2, 2-1/4, 2-1/4.
Time: 1 min. 15 secs.
Not run: Game Bid, Pessu Pasha, Queen of the Turf.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 31, Rs. 14, Rs. 25 and Rs. 18 for places.

THE QUARRYMAN PLATE Div. I—6F

Mr. R. N. Nazir's FOREST FLAME 9-2 (Stevens) 1
Mrs. A. L. J. Talib's KOWKAB 8-10 (Kheem Singh) .. 2
Mr. Aziz Mahomed's KRISHNAKAMAL 8-8 (S. Chavan) 3
Mr. R. K. F. Singh's INDY 8-2 (Cracknell) 4
Not run: Fox Trot, Yearling, Fowzia, Golden Night, Bharati, Peggotty.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 32, Rs. 14, Rs. 20 and Rs. 23 for places.

PERMISSION NOT YET GRANTED

NEW DELHI, March 1 (PTI).

Major Lachman Singh, honorary secretary of the All-India Football Federation, said here today that the Federation had not yet granted permission for the Aryan Gymkhana Football Club to tour Far East Countries.

Major Lachman Singh was referring to a Singapore message which said that the Aryan Club was expected to arrive there on April 10 on a Far East tour.

"If permission is granted to the Aryan Gymkhana Club to tour it will be going as a club and not as an All-India team". Major Lachman Singh added.

NEW TITLE FOR EGYPTIAN CLUB

CAIRO, Feb. 29 —Cairo's luxurious Gezira Sporting Club founded in the Nile Island of that name by the British towards the end of the last century, tonight became an all Egyptian Club with a new title.

It is now called the Nadi Amir El Said El Raidi (Amir El Said Sporting Club) after Amir El Said, King Farouk's son and heir born in January. The clubs abreviated title of "NASR" means "victory" in Arabic.

Tatas Enter Semi-final

LAHORE EXIT FROM INVITATION HOCKEY

BOMBAY, Saturday: Tata Sports Club made their way into the semifinal of the Invitation Hockey Tournament by eliminating Arayans Sports Club of Lahore by a solitary goal, in a game marred by dangerous play and poor umpiring at the Lloyd Reclamation Ground this evening. The winners now meet Mohan Bagan.

Tatas were on top from the start but the stubborn Pak defence kept them at bay. Khurram being quite his own self. Goalkeeper Qazi also saved well.

In the second period, after some midfield play, the Aryans of Lahore attacked furiously even full back Khurram went up field but he was up against Gentle and Carvalho and the Tata intermediate line.

The first half was blank. Soon after the interval Khurram struck Perumal on the head, but umpire Zelio failed to notice it. Soon after this tempers rose and both umpires served warning. Khurram and A. G. Khan of the visitors, and Carvalho, Peramal, G. Pereira P. Ferrao of Tatas came up under this category.

Midway through this period, Lenny D'Souza dashed through to a pass from Perumal and beat the Pakistan goalie who made a wild kick at ball.

Pakistan attacked but Leo Pinto saved well from the corner shots

The teams were:

TATAS:—L. Pinto, H. Carvalho, Gentle, Perumal, G. Pereira, P. Ferrao; F. Coutinho, J. D'Mello, L. D'Souza, A. Braganza, L. Fernandes.

ARYAN'S LAHORE:— Qazi, Naiz Khan, Khurram, Speree, A. G. Khan Yakoob, Azmat Ali, Maqboob, Farooqi, Nassem, Latifux Rehman.

Umpires: Zelio D'Silva and Wences.

Grewal's Record Scoring

CALCUTTA, March 1 (PTI).

Surdip Grewal piled up 177 runs today for the National Defence Academy in the second innings of their All-India Inter-Schools Cricket Final against Bombay. This was a record individual score achieved at the Eden Gardens since 1886. Grewal had carried his bat for 184 in the first innings. The N.D.A. batsman's principal strokes included 23 fours.

This contribution by Grewal helped the Academy to stem the rot which started yesterday when it lost five wickets for 51 runs. The N.D.A. second innings ended at 274 runs.

Bombay went in for their second knock 413 runs behind and had made 91 runs for no loss when stumps were drawn for the day.

Scores: NATIONAL DEFENCE ACADEMY: (first innings) 399 and (second innings) 274 (Surdip Grewal 177, Shamshere Singh 32 Joshi 16, Taufique 3 for 33 Patel 2 for 12

BOMBAY: (first innings) 200 (second innings) 91 for no loss (H. D. Kapadia batting 32 A. I. Sheikh batting 58

CALCUTTA HOCKEY LEAGUE

CALCUTTA March 1 (PTI).

The following are the results of the matches played in the First Division Hockey League today: Punjab Sports 6, East Bengal Govt. Press 0; Saint Thomas Old Pupils Association 5, Calcutta Football Club 1.

Xavier's Complete Grand Double

BOMBAY, Saturday.

St. Xavier's College completed their season's double in Collegiate hockey by annexing the knock out Motiram Trophy as well, this evening at the Lloyd Reclamation Ground, for the fourteenth year in succession. They accounted for Siddarth College again by four goals to nil

Tony Pereira and Neville D'Souza gave the Xaveirites the lead before the break, while T. D'Lord scored the remainder.

Mr. Chitale, Principal of the Law College gave away the prizes.

FIFTH ALL-INDIA FOOTBALL TOURNEY

MADURA, Feb. 29 (PTI).

A solitary goal scored in the tenth minute of the second half by the right-in Balasubramaniam enabled Prince Nara Football Club, Bangalore to emerge as winners in the first round of the Fifth All-India Football Tournament, organised by the Rising Sun Football Club, Madura, at Tankam Grounds this evening.

The National Football Club, Madura who met the Bangalore team this evening, failed to force a draw.

Button Wins Five Times In A Row

PARIS, February 29 (UPA): Dick Button of the Unit[illegible] Sta[illegible] went through a series [illegible] cate manoeuvres of his [illegible] trisign, to win the fifth [illegible] own de- World Figure Skating C[illegible] straight ship Friday night. [illegible]pion-

Button piled up a 35-point lead in the compulsory figures Thursday and tonight performed in the free skating. At this he has no peer.

Button, who won the second straight Olympic championship last week at Oslo, tonight gained first place votes all seven judges and a total of 1352, 4 points for a wide lead. Two of Botton's Olympic team mates Jimmy Grogan and Hayes Jenkins finished second and third

Selmut of Austria, second to Button in the Olympics, finished fourth in the World Championship Richards of the United State fifth and Carlo Fashi of Italy sixth. —UPA.

STOCKHOLM, February 29 (UPA): Canada's ice hockey team beat the United States 7-1 here Friday night.

FORDYCE RIDES THREE WINNERS AT CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, March 1 (PTI).

THE season's longest card of nine events was gone through today and the occasion was dominated by jockey Fordyce who rode three winners and placed once on the last day of the spring meeting of the Calcutta races.

The day's sport was packed with thrills and the magic eye had to be consulted four times by the judges for first place.

Leading jockey Peacock maintained himself at the top of the jockeys table by riding brilliantly on Kalarama and Squanderer to pass the post first in thrilling finishes. On Squanderer he was, however, forced to share the honours with jockey Todd astride Admidships in the Strand Plate, the chief event of the day. Peacock's wins were the only two upsetting factors in the card of nine events and the majority of punter went home well pleased with the performances of form horses.

Fordyce's first mount of the afternoon Sugar Daddy, in the Radha Bazar Plate Div. II, was a hot favourite at three to one on. Fordyce never gave his faithful followers any anxiety, winning comfortably by eight lengths. His second win was on Whirlpool in the Dinapoore Plate and the third an even money favourite Boy's Hurrah which won the Radha Bazar Plate Div. I by six lengths.

Jockey Thompson was concerned in two photo finishes on Royal Boy and Pan Rose. On both occasions he got the verdict to beat the favourite. Among the trainers Alford was the most successful, saddling three. Balfour sent out two winners.

The following are results:

THE PABNA PLATE (7 Furls)

SHAKO 9-5 (Remedios) 1; EASTERN MASCOT 8-4 (L. Adow) 2; PINDUS 9-7 (Rodrigues) 3; RANG RAO 7-12 (D. Van Dort) 4.

Not run: Celebrity, Haloyon Days, Queen of Bannockburn, Ma Bele, Nasrullah.

Won by Sh. hd, 1/2 l and 3 l.

Time: 1 min. 29-1/5 secs.

Tote paid: (Rs. 5 tote) Rs. 14 for win, Forecast 95 tickets paid Rs. 140/- each.

THE RADHA BAZAR PLATE Div. II (6 Furlongs)

SUGAR DADDY 9-1 (Fordyce) 1; RADIO ACTIVE 9-4 (Sibbritt) 2; PURNA CHAND 9-1 (Nolan) 3; PRINCE JEHANGIR 8-5 (Remedios) 4.

Not run: Willowina.

Won by 8 ls., neck 2 ls.

Time: 1 min. 15-2/5 secs.

Tote paid: Rs. 6 for win; forecast 640 tickets ppaid Rs. 25/8/- each.

THE MANIKTOLA PLATE (6 Furls)

ROYAL BOY 9-4 (Thompson) 1; ORATORY 8-9 (J. Warren) 2; ROYAL CLIPPER 8-4 (Morsillo) 3; QUEEN OF BANNOCKBURN 8-0 (W. Sibbritt) 4.

Won by: Short head 2 ls., 3 ls.

Time: 1 min. 15 seconds.

Tote paid: Rs. 25 for win, Rs. 11 and Rs. 9 for places.

THE BELTOLA PLATE (1 M. 3 Furls)

BALLYBRIT 7-12 (Egan) 1; MAGIC 7-12 (Dixon) 2; CITY ROSE 9-4 (Peacock) 3; PRINCE AJIT 8-10 (Fordyce) 4.

Not run: Footrace, Harjon, Turkestan.

Won by: 1/2 l, 2 ls., 2 ls.

Time: 2 mins. 22-4/5 secs.

Tote paid: Rs. 16 for win, Rs. 8/-, Rs. 16/- for places.

THE DINAPORE PLATE (1-1/4 Miles)

WHIRLPOOL 8-5 (Fordyce) 1; SHADY NOOK 8-6 (Thompson) 2; HARVEST KING 8-6 (Higson) 3; BOLD BID 9-4 (Davis) 4.

Won by: Neck, 3 ls and 8 ls.

Time: 2 mins 13-1/5 secs.

Tote paid: Rs. 15 for win, Rs. 9 and Rs. 10 for places.

THE NAGPUR PLATE (1 Mile)

KALARAMA 7-8 (Peacock) 1; CHICKEN FEED 9-4 (Richardson) 2; PHOENIX 8-4 (Egant) 3; ORIENTAL SOL 8-5 (Fordyce) 4.

Not run: Ballyboofey, Clever Lass.

Won by: Neck, 2 ls., 3 ls.

Time: 1 min. 41-2/5 secs.

Tote paid: Rs. 29 for win, Rs. 11 and Rs. 13 for places.

THE STANDARD PLATE (1 Mile 3 Furls)

AMIDSHIPS 8-12 (Todd) and SQUANDERER 8-4 (Peacock) dead heat; FAIR ACT 8-0 (W. Sibbritt) 3; GRAND TITLE 9-4 (Fordyce) 4.

Won by: Deadheat, 1/2 l., head.

Time: 2 mins. 27-4/5 secs.

Tote paid: SQUANDERER: Rs. 9 for win, and Rs. 8 for place. AMIDSHIPS Rs. 23/- for win; Rs. 19 for places.

THE RADHA BAZAR PLATE Div. I (6 Furls)

BOYS HURRAH 8-7 (Fordyce) 1; PORTOI 9-1 (Martell) 2; BOLD GUARD 8-0 (Rodrigues) 3; JANIKPUR 8-4 (W. Sibbritt) 4.

Not run: Salamat, Jawab-E-Mohabbat.

Won by: 6 ls., 2 ls., 1 l.

Time: 1 min. 15 secs.

Tote paid: Rs. 10 for win, Rs. 8, Rs. 10 for places.

THIRD CONSOLATION PLATE (1 Mile)

PAN ROSE 8-5 (Thompson) 1; POCKET APOLLO 8-12 (Fordyce) 2; WIGS 9-5 (Dixon) 3; EMBARKATION 7-7 (Higson) 4.

Not run: Halcyon Days, Le Roc, Eastern Mascot, Ma Belle.

Won by: Short head 3 ls., 2 ls.

Time: 1 min. 43 secs.

Tote paid: Rs. 19 for win, Rs. 6, Rs. 5 and Rs. 11 for places.

Treble tote 237 tickets paid Rs. 397 each.

Vasant Too Steady For Tregonning

SHIRLEY FRY SHOWS GOOD FORM IN C.C.I.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

IMPROVED to a very great extent this year, India's number three G. Vasant made light of the challenge of the young Australian tennis star Don Tregonning this evening to enter the final of the Cricket Club of India Open Tennis Tournament. Vasant now meets Skonecki in the final tomorrow evening.

Matches mostly were one-sided this evening, the only one that was in any way interesting was the mixed doubles encounter which remained unfinished owing to failing light.

Vasant was much too steady for Tregonning, the latter losing in two straight sets. Skonecki in his turn routed the Calcutta player Khusroo Madan in the other semi-final round played.

Miss Shirley Fry and Mrs. Joan Hawley combined brilliantly to get the better of Miss Doris Hart and Miss Anjani Divan, and win the women's doubles title.

Miss Shirley Fry again came into the limelight a little later when she partnered by the German Hermann took the first set off Miss Hart and Skonecki, the Vasant vs Skanecki (final) followed by Miss Doris Hart vs Miss Shirley Fry (final) followed by G. Vasant and Jimmy Mehta vs W. Skonecki and H. Hermann (final).

COURT NO. 2: D. B. Vakharia vs Agarwala (Junior's final).

G. VASANT

MISS SHIRLEY FRY

winners of the W. I. title. Miss Hart and Skonecki put up a gallant fight but lost the first set in the eighteenth game. When it was too dark to play, the pairs were level at three-all.

The results were:—

Men's Singles

SEMIFINALS: W. Skonecki beat K. B. Madan, 6-1, 6-4; G. Vasant beat D. Tregonning 6-2, 6-1.

Women's Doubles

FINAL: Miss Shirley Fry and Mrs. Joan Hawley beat Miss Doris Hart and Miss Anjani Divan 6-3, 7-5.

Mixed Doubles

FINAL: Miss Shirley Fry and H. Hermann vs Miss Doris Hart and W. Skonecki 10-8, 3-3 (unfinished).

Junior's Singles

SEMIFINALS: K. N. Suntook beat D. B. Vakharia 6-2, 6-1; S. Agerwala w. o. K. V. Singh

SUNDAY'S MATCHES

CENTRE COURT: 3-30 p. m.

In the Day's Sport

HOCKEY

Lloyd Reclamation.

4-30 p. m. Bombay vs Rest (Women's trial).

5-30 p. m. Times vs Pak Independents (Invitation replay).

CRICKET

Brabourne Stadium

10-45 a. m. Bombay vs Holkar (Ranji Trophy final—2nd day).

TENNIS

Cricket Club of India

3-30 p. m. C.C.I. Open Tournament final.

BILLIARDS

Cricket Club of India

6-0 p. m. C.C.I. Open Championship final.

Wilson Jones Will Meet Dina In Final

BOMBAY, Saturday.

National champion Wilson Jones outclassed Bombay cueist Percy Edwards in the semi-final of the Cricket Club of India Open Billiards Championship played this evening. India's leading player rattled up a total of 1807 points as against Edwards' 938. While Edwards' breaks of over 30 were numerous, Wilson Jones had the distinction of making breaks of over hundred five times in the course of the evening, the highest being one of 208.

Wilson Jones will now meet Rafiq Dina in tomorrow's final.

The principal breaks were:

WILSON JONES: 208, 58, 105, 101, 160, 61, 89, 163 and 61.

PERCY EDWARDS: 26, 55, 24, 48, 24, 45, 30, 22, 31, 45, 42, 31, 26, 29, 21 and 23.

Catholic Gym. Fail To Beat Young Comrades

BOMBAY, Saturday: Catholic Gymkhana and Young Comrades shared points in the First Division of the Parel Hockey League when the teams played to a goalless draw at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana Ground, Parel.

Catholic Gymkhana have themselves to blame for this division of points for they failed to take advantage of the few scoring chances that came their way.

Earlier, in the Second Division, G. Misquitta scored twice to enable Bombay Telephones claim both points from Kurla Spartans by their odd-goal-in-three victory. Shri Krishna reduced the margin for the Spartans.

In the first game of the evening, National Heroes and Mazagaon Youths shared two goals and points in the Third Division L. Vonger netted the Heroes' goal while Benjamin Monteiro was responsible for Mazagaon Youths.

PAKISTAN CRICKET TEAM TO VISIT INDIA SOON

CALCUTTA, March 1 (PTI).

THE Board of Control for Cricket in Pakistan is expected to become a full-fledged member of the Imperial Cricket Conference in July this year.

The Pakistan Board's name will be proposed by India and seconded by the M.C.C. at the next meeting of the Conference on July 20, it is learnt. This arrangement was finalised recently in Calcutta when Mr. Mohammad Aslam, representative of the Pakistan Cricket Board met Mr. J. C. Mukherjee, President and Mr. A. N. Ghosh, Honorary Secretary of the Board of Control for Cricket in India.

Mr. Aslam also discussed with the Board the forthcoming visit of a Pakistani team to India. Pakistan will confirm the tour as soon as a final intimation is received from the Indian Board.

The draft itinerary of the tour which has now been circulated to the members of the Tour Committee of the Board of Control for cricket in India for their approval will be announced from Calcutta shortly.

NATIONAL WRESTLING CHAMPIONSHIP

SECUNDERABAD, March 1 (UPI): The National Wrestling Championship will be held in December next in Hyderabad. The Managing Committee of the Association expects all the eleven affiliated associations of the All-India Wrestling Federation to participate in the championships

NORTHERN INDIA T.T. TOURNAMENT

NEW DELHI, March 1 (PTI): Three foreign visiting players Rohhoft Ehrlich and Dr. Gui Errez will participate in the Northern India Table Tennis Tournament which is now in progress here.

Roothoft, World No. 3 and Ehrlich, three times finalist of the world singles title, will play in the quarter final rounds today.

World Amateur Billiards Championship

LONDON, March 1 (PTI-Reuter): The winner of the English Amateur Billiards Championship, which starts in London on Monday will be invited to travel to India to represent England in the World Amateur Billiards Championship which takes place in December probably in Calcutta.

Frank Edwards, holder of the title who makes a bid for the fourth successive win, was runner-up to Robert Marshall in last year's world championship. Edwards went to India two years ago when he won 1950 Indian Amateur Snooker Championship.

INDIAN FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION

New Office-Bearers

CALCUTTA, March 1 (PTI): The following office-bearers were re-elected for the current year at the annual general meeting of the Indian Football Association here yesterday. President: Mr. Bhupati Majumdar; Vice-President: Mr. P. Gupta, Hoonorary Treasurer: Mr. Bimal Ghosh.

The budget of the Association which was approved showed a surplus of Rs. 30,000 as against Rs. 7,000 last year.

Ranji Trophy Final

Two Good Stands In Bombay's 371 For 6

MANTRI AND MODI SHOW GRAND FORM

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A grand opening partnership of 177 runs between M.K. Mantri, who played a captain's innings of 94 and young Madhav Apte, who also was distinctly unlucky to miss his three-figures after reaching nineties, and another forceful stand of 130 runs between Rusi Modi and G.S. Ramchand, helped Bombay end the first day of the final of the Cricket Championship of India for the Ranji Trophy on an optimistic note. Home team had put on 371 runs for the loss of six of its batsmen.

The dismissal of the opening pair was the signal of a rot setting in, and three more wickets were down in quick succession. It was left to reliable Rusi Modi and forceful Ramchand to put Bombay on its way to a respectable score.

A rate of over a run a minute was maintained, with the "dead" pitch affording no assistance to either the pace bowlers or the spinners. Mantri and Apte carried their bats in to lunch with Bombay 142 runs without any loss.

After the break, the young Apte became aggressive, and raced his skipper into the eighties. Apte was not destined to score the vital century, for when two runs short of his hundred, he was beaten by Sarwate.

With Apte, the nineties have become most awkward, for the young opening batsman has, it is learnt, been dismissed in his nineties on a dozen occasions this very season.

After Amladi, Phadkar and Manjrekar were back in the pavilion for very small contributions, Modi and Ramchand took matters in hand, and added 130 runs for the sixth wicket, before Modi was unfortunately dismissed with his score at 62 when he skied a catch to Nimbalkar at mid-wicket off Sarwate. Ramchand remained unbeaten with 81 runs to his credit, while Vinoo Mankad, who took Modi's place was batting with 5 at the close of play.

RUSI MODI

Score-Board

BOMBAY (Ist Innings)

M. K. Mantri b Nimbalkar	94
M. L. Apte b Sarwate	98
M. R. Amladi c K. R. Naidu b Nimbalkar	14
R. S. Modi c Nimbalkar b Sarwate	62
D. G. Phadkar c Mushtaq Ali b A. R. Naidu	8
V. L. Manjrekar c Mushtaq Ali b A. R. Naidu	0
G. S. Ramchand batting	81
Vinoo Mankad batting	5
S. W. Sohoni, S. P. Gupte and S. G. Shinde to bat	
Extras	5
TOTAL (for 6 wkts)	371

FALL OF WICKETS: 1|177; 2|209; 3|218; 4|229; 5|235; 6|365.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: A. R. Naidu 26-3-80-2; B. B. Nimbalkar 14-2-52-2; H. Gaekwad 10-1-43-0; C. T. Sarwate 30-4-95-2; S. D. Dhanawade 14-0-56-0; Col. C. K. Nayudu 7-0-31-0; K. R. Naidu 2-0-9-0.

HOLKAR TEAM: Col. C. K. Nayudu (Capt.), N. R. Nivsarkar, A. R. Naidu, S. Mushtaq Ali, C. T. Sarwate, K. M. Rangnekar, B. B. Nimbalkar, M. M Jagdale, H. Gaekwad, K. R. Naidu and S. D. Dhanawade, 12th man: S S. Sule.

UMPIRES: B. J. Mohoni and M. G. Vijayasarathi.

Yemen's Call To U.S.

UNITED NATIONS (New York), March 1 (UPA): Yemen urged the United States on Friday not "to sacrifice the national aspirations of the Tunisian people for American and French interests" by failing to support the Asian-African move in Security Council towards a settlement of the Tunisian question.

Engineers Honour Patil

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Engineering Association of India held a reception this afternoon in honour of Mr. S. K. Patil, President B.P.C.C., and other elected members to the Bombay Legislative Assembly and the House of People.

Speaking on the occasion, Mr. Patil said that the recent elections had shown that most of the people favoured the Indian National Congress. He said that it was for the first time in the world that elections on such gigantic scale had been conducted so peacefully and successfully in which millions of people voted to elect 25 state governments.

TRAINING FOR YOUNG MEN IN PLANNING

Research Body Suggested

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Elmhirst, President of the International Institution of Agricultural Research, yesterday advocated the setting up of an institute of research for planning, linked with, though independent of, the Government and Universities.

Mr. Elmhirst, who was speaking here on "Planning in a Democracy", said that he had found out that politicians, statesmen and civil servants "don't have time to think." In a democracy, not only the government but the people also have to contribute towards the betterment of the country, he added.

The proposed institute would train young men to give them the necessary training to tackle various problems facing the country. Stating that facts were the most important factor in planning, he gave an account of the way in which a similar institute in Britain with which he was connected helped Britain's steel industry.

Mr. Elmhirst said that he had mentioned his idea to Prime Minister Nehru, who had expressed his enthusiasm.

Territorial Army Personnel

PROTECTION TO BE GRANTED

Parliament Passes Bill

NEW DELHI, MARCH 1 (PTI).

PARLIAMENT TODAY PASSED THE TERRITORIAL ARMY (AMENDMENT) BILL AFFORDING PROTECTION TO TERRITORIAL ARMY PERSONNEL IN THEIR CIVIL EMPLOYMENT.

The Bill makes it obligatory for employers to reinstate persons in their employment, on the termination of their service, in an occupation under conditions no less favourable than that which would have been applicable if the employment had not been so interrupted.

If the employer refuses to reinstate such an employee due to inability or some other reason, either party may refer the matter to a prescribed authority to enquire into the matter. After the inquiry the authority may exempt the employer from the provisions of the relevant section of the Bill or require him to compensate the employee with six months' salary.

NO LIABILITY

There was at present no statutory liability on the employer with the result that some private employers "have found it possible to refuse to allow their employees to retain lien on their appointments while on duty with the Territorial Army".

These difficulties were foreseen when the original Act was enacted but it was hoped at that time that employers would generally co-operate with Government in this national effort and voluntarily ensure that no person suffers whether financially or otherwise by joining the Territorial Army.

The Defence Minister, Sardar Baldev Singh, told the House today that industrialists as a whole had co-operated and there was no difficulty in the majority of the cases. After the recent emergency, there were, however, one or two employers who refused to co-operate and Government wanted to remedy the situation.

BALDEV SINGH'S PLEA

Sardar Baldev Singh added, "Government will not tolerate workers who come forward to serve the country in times of emergency to be thrown out of employment. If I find that this amendment is not good enough, I will not hesitate to bring forward a further amendment to ensure the continued employment of such workers".

The Defence Minister accepted some amendments moved by Mr. Venkataram and Mr. Jaspat Roy Kapoor to remove certain defects in the Bill as redrafted.

The Bill makes it obligatory for employers to reinstate persons in their employment, on the termination of the military service, in an occupation and under conditions no less favourable than which would have been applicable if the employment had not been interrupted.

If the employer refuses to reinstate such an employee, due to inability or some other reason, either party may refer the matter to prescribed authority to enquire into the matter. After the inquiry, the authority may exempt the employer from the provisions of the relevant section of the Bill or require him to compensate the employee with six months' salary.

MARKING OF GOODS

The House passed the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Bill as reported by the Select Committee without much discussion.

The Bill provides for the standardisation and marking of goods.

Mr. P. K. Lakshmanan (Travancore-Cochin) did not agree with the decision of the Select Committee to take away the power of search and seizure orginally given to the Indian Standards institution to enforce that no spurious goods bearing standard marks got into the market. This change, he said, would defeat the purpose of the Bill to a large extent.

Mr. D. P. Karmarkar, Deputy Minister for Commerce and Industry who piloted the Bill, said that under the law of the land infringements of standards and marking of goods would be punishable. Such matters would be tried by courts and the police would have sufficient powers to take notice of these infringements. He did not think it necessary to enpower the Indian standards institution with power of search and seizure.

CINEMA BILL

The Cinematograph Bill was accepted by the House with a few amendments. One of the amendments, moved by Shri B. K. Das, permits exhibition of films with "A" class certificate to children under three years of age, provided they are accompanied by their parents or guardian.

An amendment accepted by the house related to appeal against refusal of grant of a certificate to a film. The amendment, moved by Mr. Diwakar provided that nothing shall "prevent the Central Government from calling at any time for the record of any proceedings of the censorship board relating to the refusal to grant, or the grant of, any certificate and in which no appeal has been preferred and to make such order in the case as to the Central Government may see fit."

Mr. Diwakar said that the amendment had been found necessary, mainly because of the fact that sometimes when a foreign film was refused a certificate, the matter had to be taken on diplomatic level. Unless the provision embodied in the amendment was there, the Central Government could not take into consideration, under the present act, any appeal of this nature.

Another official amendment accepted by the house said that "any person aggrieved by the decision of a licensing authority refusing to grant a license under part three of the act may, within such time as may be prescribed, appeal to the state government or to such officer as the State Government may specify in this behalf and the State Government or the officer, as the case may be, may make such order in the case as it or he thinks fit."

The House then proceeded consideration of Delhi and Ajmer rent control bill.

BAN ON PROCESSIONS IN POONA

POONA, March 1 (PTI): The District Magistrate of Poona, by an order under Section 37 of the Bombay Police Act, has prohibited all assemblies, and processions, singing of songs and playing of music within the limits of the Poona Municipal Corporation from March 2 to March 7. This is to maintain peace during the ensuing elections to the Poona Municipal Corporation which will come off on March 4 and 6. The order, however, does not apply to marriage and funeral processions.

Germ Warfare In Korea

RED ALLEGATION AGAINST U.N.

TOKYO - March 1 (PTI-Reuter): Peking Radio claimed today that United Nations staff officers at Pan Mun Jon yesterday threatened to break off the Korean truce negotiations, and denounced the United Nations "unreasonable" rejection of Russia as a member of the proposed neutral Truce Supervision Committee.

It renewed its charges which have now been reiterated for over a week that the United Nations was using germ warfare in Korea and said a team of Chinese bacteriologists had left by air yesterday for the Korean front.

The United Nations Command in Tokyo has replied in a broad cast by claiming that the Communists are only trying to explain their own failure to check disease.

PEKING'S BOAST

Peking Radio has also been boasting of Chinese ability to capture nationalist-held Formosa.

Details given in today's allegations of bacteria warfare were that American planes had dropped disease germs over the North Korean front and rear on several occasions between January 20 and 25.

It described the insects mentioned in previous broadcasts as having been dropped on February 24. Insects dropped included "white spotty mosquitoes with small abdomens", and canisters "swarming with flies".

Other animals and insects mentioned previously had been germ carrying lizards, mice, lice, crop destroying spiders, and fleas.

Coincident with the Peking Radio campaign Pyongyang North Korean Radio has been broadcasting messages to the Communist troops telling them to "smash the enemy and has announced emergency measures to cope with the alleged germ warfare.

Mexican Scholarships

NEW DELHI, March 1 (PTI): The last date for the receipt of applications for the two scholarships, one in agronomical engineering and the other in modern painting, offered by the Mexico Government has been extended from February 29 to March 8, says an Education Ministry Press Note yesterday.

Those selected will get all the expenses including those for room boarding, uniforms etc. The passage in both the cases from India to Mexico will have to be borne by the scholars themselves.

For these scholarships, some knowledge of Spanish is a desirable though not a necessary qualification.

Indian Researcher Gets Australian Scholarship

CANBERRA, March 1 (UPA): The Vice-Chancellor of the National University, Sir Douglas Copland on Friday announced an Indian research student was included amongst 12 students winning scholarship awards.

Dr. E. Kondaiah, 28, graduate of Benares Hindu University, will arrive in Australia about June to take a scholarship in experimental Physics at the National University's Research School of Physical Science.

MAGISTRATE MURDER CASE JUDGMENT

CUTTACK, March 1 (UPI). Three persons were sentenced to death and four others to life imprisonment by the Additional Sessions Judge on a charge of murdering the Deputy Magistrate, Mr. D. G. Mahanty. Of the 30 accused, thirteen were found not guilty of any of the different charges.

Mr. Mahanty was murdered by a mob when he was making an enquiry about the dispute over water in a village in Angul Sub-Division.

Solitary Jail For Abdul Ghaffar Khan

LAHORE, March 1 (PTI): Mohammad Yahaya Jan, Education Minister in the former Congress Ministry of the NWFP and son-in-law of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan today said that Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan 'was virtually in solitary confinement for about three months".

Mohammad Yahaya Jan who saw his father-in-law in Montgomery jail on February 27 stated that about eight months ago, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan was taken to Lahore for treatment of his teeth and new sets of teeth were made for him. But before seeing whether the sets fitted him or not, he was removed from Lahore with the result that the sets hurt his gums and he had therefore to discard them. He is taking his food without any teeth ever since".

9 Lakhs Tons Food Deficit In W. Bengal

CALCUTTA, March 1 (PTI): West Bengal's food situation was discussed at a conference of district magistrates held here yesterday under the presidentship of the Chief Minister, Dr. B. C. Roy.

West Bengal's food deficit during the current year is estimated in the neighbourhood of nine lakh tons.

CANADIAN NEWSPRINT POSITION

VANCOUVER, March 1 (PTI-Reuter): Canada's usually tight pulp and newsprint supply has eased in recent weeks, British Columbia producers reported today.

A slackening in demand coincided with increased production to create a surplus.

But an industry spokesman said "the situation could change again and we might return to the old days of shortages."

Nominees To The Council From Belgaum

BELGAUM, March 1 (PTI): Eleven candidates have filed their nominations for elections to the Bombay Legislative Council from the three seats in Belgaum District, before the Collector of Belgaum, the Returning Officer.

Following are the nominations: Belgaum District Local Authorities' seat: Mr. Devchand Shah of Nipani (Congress), Mr. V. N. Misal, Belgaum and L. N. Pise, Belgaum (Independent).

Southern Division Teachers' constituency: Prof. V. V. Jatti, Belgaum (Congress), Principal K. G. Warty, Belgaum, Principal K. G. Pandit, Sangli, Mr. G. S. Mokashi, Dharwar, and Mr. B. L. Kulkarni, Bijapur (Independents)

Southern Division University Graduates' Constituency: Mr M. V. Melegatti, Dharwar (Congress), Mr. M. H. Godbole, Sangli, and Mr. M. Krishnaswamy, Dharwar (Ind).

SURAT

Mr. Prem Shankar Bhatt, a sitting member of the Bombay Legislative Council and present President of the Surat District Local Board, is the only candidate who filed nominations for the Surat Local Authorities' seat in the Bombay Upper House. Mr. Bhatt who is the only Congress nominee will be declared elected unopposed.

BARODA

Mrs. Maniben Chandubhai Patel (Congress) is the only candidate who has filed her nomination paper from the Baroda Amreli Local Bodies' constituency for the Bombay State Legislative Council.

All Nominations Found Valid

BOMBAY, Saturday: All the nomination papers filed from Greater Bombay for the Bombay Legislative Council were found to be in order by the Returning Officer today.

The last day for withdrawals is on March 4.

BIG STRIDE TOWARDS A STRONG EUROPE

Acheson On Achievements On Big Three Planners

WASHINGTON, March 1 (PTI-Reuter).

UNITED STATES Secretary of State Mr. Dean Acheson declared last night that the "Big Three" defence planners had in two years of patient work, brought Europe to "the dawn of a new day."

In a broadcast report to the American people, Mr. Acheson listed "five major accomplishments" at London and Lisbon which, taken together, were a "great stride" towards the goal of a strong and united Europe.

But hard work remained to be done, he warned, stressing that the success of agreements reached at meetings of the British, French and American Foreign Ministers in London, and the Atlantic Council at Lisbon, would depend on how vigorously they were followed up by further action.

In a reference to the French Government crisis, the Minister said yesterday's debate and votes in the Chamber of Deputies illustrated the sort of problems ahead.

The difficulty in Paris was not over approval of the actions taken at Lisbon but over the internal measures which should be adopted in carrying them out.

ACHIEVEMENTS

The five major accomplishments Mr. Acheson said, were: Firstly agreement was reached on the forces to be made available to General Eisenhower's North Atlantic Treaty Organisation Command during this calendar year. Secondly, agreement was reached on bases and facilities to be built and maintained for these forces. Thirdly, the creation of a European Army by six nations, including West Germany was approved. Fourthly, agreement was reached by which the return of West Germany to a place of equality and responsibility in the European community could be achieved. Fifthly, NATO itself was reorganised and greatly strengthened.

"These agreements and actions represents great progress, but the success of these measures will depend upon how vigorously they are followed up by further action", Mr. Acheson said.

Progress made on these five points taken together was "a great stride" towards the goal of a strong and united Europe.

"These are not completed actions. Hard work remains to be done."

"I am convinced that the problems which will arise can and will be solved.

"What brings hope and conviction—which in my own case refuses to be dimmed by any difficulties—is that these decisions which we have been discussing are of the most far reaching importance and benefit for each nation individually, for the whole group of nations together, and for the hope of all men for peace."

"Individual national interests and common interests of all were both served by these decisions.

He believed that "this great and inspiring thruth" would clearly evident to people in all countries and that it would inevitably gain their support.

Coal Shortage In Ahmedabad

MILLOWNERS' REPRESENTATION TO TEXTILE COMMISSIONER

AHMEDABAD, March 1 (PTI).

THE Textile Commissioner Mr. T. Swaminathan told Ahmedabad millowners yesterday that Government would do everything possible to meet the immediate coal needs of the industry.

The members of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association who discussed their problems with the Textile Commissioner yesterday complained about the "acute shortage" of coal which the Ahmedabad Mills were experiencing on account of transport difficulties.

The Textile Commissioner explained that the wagon shortage which was due to top priority being given to the transport of foodgrains would last till the monsoon. Government would, however, do everything possible to meet the immediate needs of the industry

SPINDLES

The Millowners' Association demanded that centres willing to instal additional spindles and looms should be permitted to do so, in accordance with the recommendation of the Textile Committee. Many of the States nad not installed the number of spindles and looms allotted to them, it said.

The Association claimed that there was sufficient cotton in the country, both foreign and Indian and if sufficient incentives were given to the existing centres of industry, they could produce more cloth.

It also wanted that uneconomic units should be allowed to retain a portion of the wholesaler's margin of profit.

there was no improvement in coal position.

Only two days' stocks were left, the notice said and unless there was a steady movement of four wagons per day it would not be possible to meet requirements and build up a margin of stocks. The monthly consumption of coal by the mills is 2,100 tons.

CRISIS IN EGYPT

(Continued From Page 12)

nation, three members of his cabinet resigned, it was learned. They were Zaky Abdul Muttal, Minister of Finance, Abdel Guelliel Emery Bey, Minister of Commerce and Industry and Ahmed Mortada El Marag Bey, Minister of Interior.

They were believed likely to retain their posts in any government.

When news of Aly Maher's resignation became known raw troops in various parts of Cairo were withdrawn and replaced by seasoned soldiers

There seemed a noticeable increase in tension which has tended to relax in recent days, but security forces operating under martial law were reported ready for any emergency.

After tendering his Government's resignation to the king at the royal palace today, Maher Pasha drove to his country estate.

Prisoners' Riot Quelled

ISMAILIA, Mar. 1 (PTI-Reuter): Almost 100 Egyptian prisoners rioted for an hour today in the prison in the ground of Ismailias Caracol (police headquarters).

They threw bricks and lumps wood wrenched from wooden doors at the police through the iron barred doorways and windows. The Police quelled them by firing a volley of rifle shots in the air.

Demonstrations began when leaders of criminal gangs chanted anti-government slogans and urged the prisoners to try to break out.

The Canal zone has been quiet this week except for minor isolated incidents.

But British troops had been alerted this weekend for possible trouble, before it was known that the opening of the Anglo-Egyptian negotiations in Cairo had been postponed.

Lieutenant General Sir George Erskine, British Commander in Egypt said today "the next few days are going to be the tricky period".

RIOT OVER A MISSION

Police Use Tear Gas In Hongkong

HONGKONG, March 1 (PTI-Reuter).

FIVE thousand Chinese battled with the British led police for two hours today in the streets of Kowloon, across the harbour from Hongkong Island.

They fought the police with sticks, overturned and fired cars and stoned shops and European bystanders.

The Chinese, mostly trade unionists and their sympathisers, were protesting against the non-arrival of a "comfort mission" from the Chinese mainland which had been expected from Canton with relief supplies for the Chinese made homeless in a fire last November.

Police using tear gas bombs and batons drove them out of the busy business section into the densely populated Chinese quarter of Mongokok, where they dispersed as dusk was falling.

Two hours later the same streets were filled with Saturday night theatre goers. But police remained on the alert for further outbreaks.

Radio Hongkong broadcast official advice to people living in Kowloon—which has a large European residential area—to stay indoors tonight.

Before the demonstrations started the Hongkong Government cancelled police leave and called out reserves and said the mission would not be allowed to enter the colony.

A "welcoming committee" of Hongkong Chinese which set off to meet the mission was taken off a train before it reached the border.

And then came a report from canton that the mission previously reported to have reached the border on the Chinese side had "postponed" its trip.

A Government statement tonight said, the crowd waiting at Kowloon station was apparently not told of the postponement.

The riots began when demonstrators marched past the British Owned peninsular hotel and the European Ymca into Nathan road Kowloons main street.

One of the "welcoming committee" which returned from the border area later said, the "comfort mission" would arrive next week.

Kenyan African Press Claims

LONDON, March 1 (PTI-Reuter): Two delegates of the Kenya Africa Union claiming to represent 100,000 members met the Minister of State for the Colonies, Mr. Lennox Boyd, yesterday to demand rights for the colony's 5225,000 Africans. They said afterwards, the Colonial Office had been "entirely unyielding".

The delegates Mr. Koinange and Mr. Oneko demanded African representation on the Kenya Legislative Council by direct elections, compulsory education in the colony for Africans and the right of Africans to own land with security of tensure.

When Menuhin Proved He Was Menuhin

It happened in Rome to Yehudi Menuhin, when he was trying to board a plane at the airport. The customs inspector asked him:

"What have you in that case?"

When Menuhin explained to him the case contained his Stradivarius violin he was asked to open the case.

"Who are you?" the inspector demanded sternly.

"I am Yehudi Menuhin."

"Yes, yes!" the inspector retorted sarcastically. "All violin smugglers out of Italy say they are Yehudi Menuhin."

And when Menuhin in protest presented his identification papers the official calmly proceeded.

"All smugglers have their identification papers. If you are a concert artist prove it to us."

Soon Menuhin was playing the ever popular Caprice Viennoise, which he thought was the right kind of light, effective music for this "audience," which now consisted not only of the customs officials but of several hundred bystanders. The customs inspector seemed still unconvinced.

"Signor,—you play that piece pretty well, but not well enough for Yehudi Menuhin. Look here, I happen to know that Menuhin always plays Bach sonatas for unaccompanied violin."

There was no choice. Menuhin had to play Bach. After he had finished, there were wild and unexpected shouts of "Bravo" from the people, while the inspector apologized, thanked him, and finally, having accompanied him to the plane and kissed him on both cheeks, whispering:

"Caro Signor Menuhin—this whole affair was a bet. There were hundreds of music students in Rome who couldn't get admission to your concert here. Neither could some of us in the customs office. So, knowing that you were flying out of Rome this afternoon, we staged this drama, and are happy that we succeeded. Thanks again! God bless you and please forgive us."

JEWS IN THE NEWS.

JAPAN-FORMOSA TREATY TALKS

TAIPEH, Formosa, Mar. 1 (PTI-Reuter): The delegates at the first formal session of the conference to negotiate a peace treaty between Nationalist China and Japan today agreed on a title of the treaty, it was officially announced here.

The session, attended by the full delegations from both countries, lasted 25 minutes.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, March 1.

New York Cotton Market was closed today. It will remain closed on Saturdays in future till another notice.

Deferred at 9-0 p. m. Rs. 1882-85.

Silver forward Rs. 182-0-0

Gold forward Rs. 99-6-0

Stop Press

CONSTABLE SHOT DEAD

DACCA, March 1 (PTI): A police constable was shot dead while on duty in Narayangunj tonight.

An Ansar who was also shot at succumbed to his injuried in hospital.

Thirty-one persons were arrested at Naraingunje today bringing the total number of arrests to 115, since yesterday's incidents.

REVIVE FOUR ANNA MEMBERSHIP

U. P. Congress Council Suggests Reforms

LUCKNOW, March 1: The Executive Council of the U.P. Congress Committee today recommended to the AICC the reintroduction of four anna membership of the Congress replacing the existing Primary membership fee of Rupee One.

The Council also recommended certain vital changes in the Congress Constitution. It suggested that the lowest unit of the Congress should cover the area under each polling station fixed for elections to the State Legislative Assembly instead of the present basis of group of villages or Mohallas with a population of not less than 500. The Council also suggested that membership of caste organisation should be banned.

To check the formation groups inside the Congress the Council recommended that anyone, who was a member of any Political party, communal or other which had a separate membership, constitution or programme would not be entitled to become an active member.

The Council recommended that the rules regarding the election Tribunals and credential committees should be abrogated and their functions should be discharged by the Executive Council of the U.P. C.C. as they used to be done before.

To bring about increased co-operation between members of the Legislature and the Congress organisation, the Council wanted that a new clause should be added in the constitution. This clause would provide that a member of the State Legislature would be ex-officio member of the District Congress Committee and of the Congress Committee of the Constituency from which he had been elected, provided he fulfilled all conditions of an active member of the Congress.

U.P.'s Chief Minister Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant, AICC General Secretary Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri, India's Deputy Foreign Minister Dr. B. V. Keskar, U. P. Ministers Mr. Sampurnanand, Mr. Chandra Bhanu Gupta, Mr. Charan Singh and Mr. A. G. Kher were among those who attended the meeting.

Acharya Jugal Kishore, President of the UPCC presided.

NEPALI CONGRESS ANNUAL SESSION

200 Workers Resent Postponement

KHATMANDU, March 1 (PTI): About 200 workers of the Nepali Congress here yesterday condemned the postponement of the annual session of the Congress, the ruling party, by its President, Mr. M. P. Koirala, as arbitrary. They unanimously passed a resolution which declared that only the Nepali Congress Working Committee, which had decided to hold the session on March first at Janakpur, in East Nepal, was competent to postpone the session.

The Nepali Congress ministers, Mr. Subarna Shamsher, Acting Prime Minister and Finance Minister, Mr. Surya Prasad Upadhya, Home Minister, and Mr. Ganesh Man Singh, Food and Agriculture Minister, were present at the meeting which included representatives of seven of the nine regional committees of the party.

Mr. B. P. Koirala, former Home Minister, also attended the meeting.

1,100 TOLAS OF GOLD SEIZED

TIRUCHIRAPALLI, March 1, (UPI): Over 1,100 tolas of gold valued at over a lakh of rupees, stated to have been smuggled from French India, was seized, by the Customs authorities here yesterday.

Sivalinga Gounder, two middle-aged women and a girl of 13 have been arrested in this connection.

Opposition Bloc Formed

SOCIALIST MOVE IN HYDERABAD

HYDERABAD (Dn), Mar. 1 (PTI): Members of the Socialists and Peasants and Workers party and 11 out of the 13 independents returned to the State Assembly today agreed in principle to form themselves into an Opposition Bloc in the Assembly.

This decision was taken at a meeting of the representatives of these two parties and these independents.

Mr. B. S. Mahadev Singh, the state Socialist Chief, attended the meeting on behalf of his party.

This Opposition Bloc at present has a strength of 32 in a House of 175.

The State Scheduled Castes Federation which has a strength of five in the assembly, has been invited to join the Bloc.

A spokesman of the Bloc told PTI tonight they were hopeful that they would form the main Opposition in the Assembly as they hoped to get the support of some other members and the Scheduled Castes Federation.

The Peoples Democratic Front had a strength of 42 and was the second largest party in the State Assembly But four of its members who were returned both to the House of the People and the State Assembly have now opted to the former thus reducing its strength to 38. Bye-elections for these four seats are expected to be held shortly.

RESTORE PRESS ADVISORY BODY

NEW DELHI, March 1: The Standing Committee of the All-India Newspaper Editors Conference here today authorised its President "to restore the Press Advisory System with such modifications in the structure and procedure as may be called for in the light of discussions at Standing Committee meetings" so as to ensure the freedom of the press.

The Committee which met here to review the situation arising from the promulgation of the Press Act also resolved to call the Annual Plenary Session of the Conference in Calcutta in the first week of October 1952.

The following members were present:

1. Shri Devadas Gandhi (Hindusthan Times).
2. Shri A. D. Mani (Hitavada).
3. Shri B. Sen Gupta (United Press of India).
4. Shri J. N. Sahni (Press News Features).
5. Shri H. R. Moharey (Samyukta Karnatak).
6. Shri J. Natarajan (Tribune).
7. Shri K. Narendra (Pratap).
8. Shri S. N Ghogh (Pioneer).
9. Shri Manian Natesan (Indian Review).
10. Shri Nand Kishore (Nava Prabhat).
11. Shri Joachim Alva (Forum).

The following were present by special invitation:

1. Shri J. K. Cowly (Statesman).
2. Shri P. N. Mehta (Times of India).
3. Shri P. D. Sharma (Express News Papers).
4. Shri A. K. Gupta (Hindusthan Standard).

JAMMU, March 1, (PTI): The Kashmir State Constituent Assembly which is meeting in Jammu on March 24 will sit as a legislature in Srinagar on May 5, it was officially announced here today.

AMERICAN MARKETS

COTTON FUTURES RECOVER AFTER SHAKY START

Slight Decline In Wall Street Prices

NEW YORK, Feb. 29: Cotton futures recovered after a shaky start today.

The splurge of covering by local shorts during the week-end met with limited supply of contracts in the last hour.

Prices moved up as much as 30 points from the lows and crossed the near best levels with net gains of four to 14 points prior to the late upswing, trading moved along in a quite and routine manner.

Most of the activity was again turned over to evening up in March delivery. Fifteen additional delivery notices were taken up by spot interests who were sellers of March against the purchase of May at round 75 points differences.

Others traders sold New York May against purchases of same delivery at New Orleans.

Outside speculative traders looked on as they saw little to warrant additional commitments.

Closing prices included:

Del.	Pr. Cl.	Open	High	Low	Close
Spot	41.25	....	....	....	41.20
March	40.68	40.65	40.80	40.55	40.73
May	39.90	39.94	40.09	39.80	39.99
July	39.00	39.05	39.20	38.87	39.15
Oct.	36.41	36.41	36.48	36.21	36.47
Dec.	36.19	36.18	36.25	36.00	36.23
March	36.10	36.06	36.10	35.90	36.12
May	35.92	35.88	35.93	35.73	35.93
July	35.59	35.56	35.56	35.45	35.60
NEW ORLEANS					
Spot		....	....	....	40.25
March		40.60	40.76	40.55	40.67
May		39.88	40.09	39.74	39.97
July		38.95	39.11	38.83	39.10
Oct		36.34	36.45	36.19	36 39
Dec.		36.11	36.20	35.98	36.14
March		35.99	36.09	35.90	36.01
May		35.81	35.75	35.75	35.83
July		35.42	....	34.34	34.43

NEW YORK STOCK PRICES

Prices declined slightly on the Stock Exchange in the dullest trading session in over seven months with the volume only 1,000,000 shares.

The mild liquidating movement involved all departments.

Of 1,056 issues traded, 418 declined; 366 advanced and 272 remained unchanged.

The market opened firm but so many traders were withdrawn that it fell of its own weight.

Oils were irregular but some pivotals had good gains.

Main industrial group fluctuations were small either way.

Rails lost fractions. Utilities eased. A few chemicals displayed strength.

The curb turnover amounted to 440,000.

The turnover in bonds came to 2,070,000 dollars.—(UPA).

Chicago Wheat

CHICAGO, Feb. 29.

March	2.53-3/8
May	2.50-7/8
July	2.44-7/8
September	2.46-1/4

Hapur Markets Demoralised

HAPUR, March 1 (UPI)

During the early days of the week the foodgain, pulses, oilseeds guwar and bullion markets at Hapur showed mild improvement in prices, but towards the close of the week extremely depressed condition were prevalent and there was an all-round selling enthusiasm prompted by bearish outside advises and favourable crop reports. In oilseed markets chaotic conditions have been created. In comparison with American and Continental markets, India has suffered heavy set-back with loss of export trade in oilseeds and oils and thereby prospects of earning foreign exchange in this trade have receded. The markets are in demoralised state with chaos in some markets of the country. Sarson May prices (PEPSU delivery) touched the lowest levels at Rs. 18/-. gur market displayed easier feeling due to railway booking difficulties and accumulation of stocks. Local stock is put at 140,000 maunds.

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, March 1.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed today for settlement purposes.

The drop in commodity markets had sentimental effect but the outlook of the Steel industry being good buyers coming in at all declines. Today Tata Steel Defds. after being quoted at Rs. 1884 steadied at Rs. 1880. The outlook of the textile industry is not encouraging at present.

Produce Market

BOMBAY, March 1.

In view of the sharp decline in all markets, brokers did no business in the produce market. Privately castorseeds May delivery were quoted at Rs. 157 to Rs. 158.

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, March 1.

The bullion market resumed trading today and there was routine business.

At the opening forward silver was quoted at Rs. 182-10 and declined at Rs. 182-4 under moderate selling but rallied at Rs. 182-8 on short covering. Ready Mint Silver was quoted at Rs. 183 and spot bullion was placed at Rs. 182-11.

Forward gold opened at Rs. 99-10 and advanced at Rs. 99-14 but declined at Rs. 99-7 on renewed selling and steadied at Rs. 99-8. Ready Mint Gold was quoted at Rs. 99-12 and spot bullion was placed at Rs. 99-10. Sovereigns were priced at Rs. 72-8.

Thereafter there was increased selling and Silver declined. Closing quotations were as under:—

Ready Silver	181	5	0
Forward	181	2	0
Ready Gold	99	6	0
Forward	99	2	0

CRASH IN SUGAR PRICES

BOMBAY, February 29.

There will be no specific delivery contacts in the Bombay sugar market until further notice, the Bombay Sugar Merchants' Association decided at an urgent meeting here today.

This decision was taken consequent upon the heavy fall in sugar prices in the market following the announcement of the Government policy regarding sugar distribution in the country.

Business in the sugar market came to standstill today and an air of nervousness prevailed the market following the Food Minister's announcement that no exports of sugar will be allowed. No transactions whatsoever took place in the market, though small business was noted in the ready section later in the day.

A spokesman of the Bombay Sugar Merchants' Association said that the market remained closed earlier due to the lack of buyers to absorb nervous selling by prominent holders. It is not known when the market will be opened for specific delivery contracts.

The spokesman of the Association attributed the "crash" in the market to a 10 per cent increase in sugar quotas to the states and the Government's decision to allow consumers to draw rations for four months as also the decision not to allow export of sugar.

Prices in the sugar market were rising during the last few days on rumours that Government might allow export of sugar as the production of sugar in the country was expected to exceed 13 lakh tons. When these rumours were discounted officially, prices crashed in a market where holders came forth with large offerings and buyers were reluctant.

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, March 1.

2-1/2 p.c. 1954	....	98	8	0
2-1/2 p.c. 1955	.....	98	2	0
2-1/2 p.c. 1961	....	90	0	0
2-3/4 p.c. 1960	.....	93	6	0
2-3/4 p.c. 1952		90	15	0
2-3/4 p.c. 1970	.....	83	0	0
3 p.c. 1948 Con.	....	81	0	0
3 p.c. 1955	.....	99	15	0
3 p.c. 1957		98	0	0
3 p.c. 1958	....	97	10	0
3 p.c. 1959-61	....	95	15	0
3 p.c. 1963-65	....	93	12	0
3 p.c. 1954	.....	92	14	0
3 p.c. 1966-68		90	15	0
3 p.c. 1970-75	.....	88	15	0
3-1/2 p.c. 1954-59	....	100	8	0
4 p.c. 1960-70	.....	101	10	0
4-1/2 p.c. 1955-60	....	103	4	0
4-1/2 p.c. 1958-68	....	105	8	0

PROVINCIAL LOANS

3 p.c. Bombay 1952	..	95	0	0
3 p.c. Bombay 1958	..	98	8	0
3 p.c. Bombay 1960	..	96	12	0
2-3/4 p.c. U.P. 1961	..	93	0	0
2-3/4 p.c. Madras 1961		93	0	0
3 p.c. Bombay 1955	..	99	8	0
3 p.c. Punjab 1958	..	98	8	0
3 p.c. Punjab 1952	..	100	0	0
3 p.c. Madras 1952-53	..	100	4	0
3 p.c. U.P. 1952	.....	100	0	0
3 p.c. NWF 1952	.....	111	0	0
4 p.c. Bom. Muni	....	100	12	0
5 p.c. Bom. Muni 1959		107	8	0
3 p.c. Bom. Muni 1954		104	0	0
3-1/4 p.c. Muni 1965	..	95	0	0
3-1/4 p.c. 1977	.....	90	0	0
4 p.c. BPT—1970	....	100	12	0

Calcutta Stock Exchange

CALCUTTA, Mar. 1:

The market ruled quiet but steady round all sections and only a limited business was put through. Government securities were better:

Following are today's final transactoisns upto 12/30 p.m.:—

SECURITIES: Three per cent loan 1986 81/5, Three per cent loan 1970/75 88/12 s lot.

BANKS: Bharat Bank 2/10 odd lot.

COTTON: Elgin Mills 16/11.

COALS: Burrakur 12/12, Talcher 3/8.

JUTES: Kanknarrah 155/-, Nuddea 62/8.

ENGINEERINGS: Arthur Butler 5/7, Bhartia Elec. Steel 15/12, Odd Lot Braithwaite and Co. 9/5, Jessop and Co. 21/14, Steel Corpn. 20/13, Indian Iron 27/6.

MISCELLANEOUS: Indian Copper 3/-, Calcutta Elec. 13/15, B I Corpn. 9/13, Exdiv F and C Osler 4/8, Jardine Henderson 147/-, Rohtas Industry 6-11, British Burma Petrol 1/3, Star Paper 7/15, Sl Titaghur Paper 36/8, India Steamship 6/5.

SUGARS: Darbhanga 7/-, Ct. Dyer Meakin Brewery 6/8.

TEAS: Barnarhat 400/-, Dhelakhat 11/11, Northwestern Cachar 60/-.

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, March 1.

120 D. Ready Japan	4	13	0
150 D. Ready Japan	4	3	0
120 D. Ready Italy	4	10	0
150 D. Ready Italy	4	2	0
150 D. Box March			810
150 D. Box April			812

March highest 818 and lowest 803.

EXPORT OF GROUNDNUT OILS

Need For Extension Of Period

BOMBAY, March 1 (UPI): The Bombay Oilseeds Exchange has urged the Government of India to extend the shipment period of groundnut oils quotas to six months.

Justifying its demand, the Secretary of the Exchange, in a telegram to the Government of India yesterday stated that large quantities of quotas of groundnuts and its oils announced in the second half October 1951 for shipment before the end of 1951 were not utilised, and whatever business was negotiated was done at very low rates. Even the sales of groundnuts to Switzerland, the telegram added, were effected at lower prices, resulting in earning lesser foreign exchange.

Asian African Group Prepares Ground

UNITED NATIONS, March 1 (PTI).

THE Asian-African group which is studying how to bring the Franco-Tunisian dispute before the United Nations here expects to have its case ready within about ten days, a spokesman for the Group said yesterday.

The Committee of four, consisting of India, Indonesia, Pakistan and Yemen, was scheduled to hold a number of meetings next week to complete a "strategy plan" for the full group of fifteen nations from Asia and Africa.

The spokesman said there was "a good case" for bringing the Tunisian dispute before the Security Council. Evidence was now being collected to show that a number of civil disturbances in Tunis over the past few years constituted a threat to peace.

The French delegation here was not prepared to comment on the Asian—African groups' activity, except to repeat the French Government's claim that the dispute with Tunisan Nationalist leaders was a matter of internal concern and not one which came within the jurisdiction of the United Nations.

Grenade Explosions In Tunis: Heavy Damage

TUNIS, March 1 (UPA): Three grenade explosions in the heart of the city on Friday night shattered the clam of the Muslim sabbath.

Police said that the grenades were thrown by Arab nationalists and caused "heavy damage". They refused to disclose whether there were any casualties. A special police mobile squad immediately cordoned off the area.

The explosions followed a day of relative calm in which shops were closed for 24 hours in a protest against the French closing of six cafes. The explosions, heard in the European quarter, grimly underlined the position of the French leaders in Tunisia who are now finding themselves without a Government in Paris to back their efforts to put down the spreading economic disorder and further deterioration of France's position against the backdrop of Tunisian demands for greater homerule.

STANDS BAIL FOR ARRESTED SON

BEVERLEY HILLS, California, March 1 (UPA): Actor Edward G. Robinson, who ordered his son out of the family home two weeks ago, relented and bailed him out of jail on Friday.

Edward Robinson Jr., 19, declared he did not want to live off "crubs from my father's table" when he was thrown out in a family fuss over a Mexican elopement.

EXPORT OF 10 MILLION YARDS OF COARSE CLOTH

Delhi Decision

NEW DELHI, March 1 (PTI): Exporters of coarse and medium cloth will hearafter be enabled to export over ten million yards more of these varieties to all permissible destinations other than Australia.

A Commerce and Industry Press Note issued today says:— "In the Joint Chief Controller of Exports Bombay, Public Notice No. 3248 Dated December 31,1951, regarding export of cotton piece goods to destinations other than Pakistan and Afghanistan for the period January to June 1952. It was stipulated that in case of coase and medium cloth, not less than 70 per cent of the quantity covered by the licences should be shipped to Australia. The Government of India have now decided to reduce this percentage to 40 per cent. As a result, exporters will be enabled to export over ten million yards more of coarse and medium cloth to other permissible destinations".

Cotton Stocks In Bombay

Export by Rail from		Bales
1st September 1951 to 28th Feb. 1952	....	317,249
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st September 1951 to 28th February 1952	....	506,107
Same period last year	.....	372,910
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 28th February '52.		173,135
Same time last year	.....	353,525

MOB ATTACKS POLICE PARTY NEAR DACCA

DACCA, March 1 (PTI).

About twenty policemen were injured in Narayanganj, ten miles from here, yesterday afternoon when a crowd is stated to have attacked a police party escorting a school headmistress to jail custody from the local court in connection with a alleged defalcation case.

According to the authorities, the crowd seemed to have attacked the police party believing the arrest of the headmistress to be in connection with the language movement and attempted to rescue her.

The escorting police party took shelter in a nearby police outpost while the crowd is stated to have thrown brickbats for about two hours. The crowd is also stated to have caused some road blocks by placing logs of wood on the Dacca-Narayanganj road.

Police reinforcements rushed to the spot and dispersed the crowd by a lathi charge.

Several persons were arrested.

College Hostel Raided

DACCA, March 1 (PTI): The situation in Dacca continued to be normal and the army and police patrolled the town in lesser numbers yesterday.

Yesterday, the police searched among other places, the office of the East Pakistan Awami Muslim League, and the office of the Bengali daily "Insaf".

The police today searched the Dacca Medical College hostel and arrested ten persons. Thousands of leaflets containing the recent resolutions of the Muslim League Working Committee and the League Parliamentary Committee on the language movement were dropped from the air over Dacca today.

Two lakhs copies of the Premier, Mr. Nurul Amin's broadcast in Bengali on the same subject are being distributed in the districts through Union Board Presidents.

Curfew continues to be in force from 10 p.m. to 5 a.m.

HARTAL IN SYLHET

SHILLONG, March 1 (UPI) According to reports reaching here through reliable sources in Sylhet, the border town of East Pakistan, students of all educational institutions there are observing hartal as a mark of protest against the recent police firing at Dacca on the language issue. All the educational institutions numbering eleven have been closed indefinitely, it is reported.

RUSSIAN OFFER TO INDIAN PRODUCERS

CALCUTTA, March 1 (PTI)

M. N. Semenov, Soviet Deputy Minister for Cinematography, said yesterday that Russia would be glad to help Indian film producers with her advanced technical knowledge.

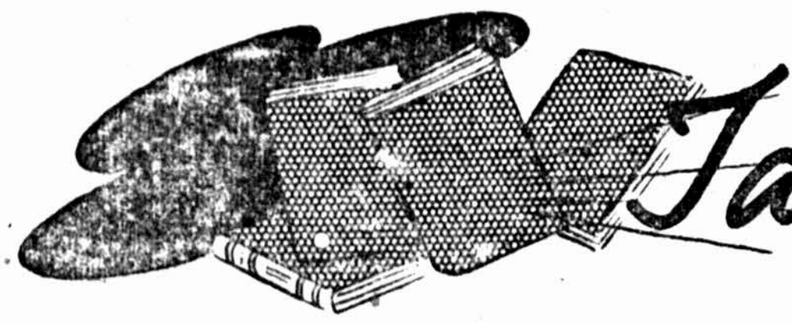
He added that Soviet technicians would be made available to Indian producers who might ask their assistance.

Mr. Semenov said that the Soviet film was a blending of "art and propaganda for peace and progress".

MARATHI JOURNALISTS' CONFERENCE

KOLHAPUR, Feb. (PTI): Mr B. S. Hirey, President of the Maharashtra Pradesh Congress Committee has consented to inaugurate the twelfth session of the Marathi Journalists' Conference to be held in Kolhapur on March 29 and 30 it is learnt.

The Government of India have donated a sum of £1,000 to the Government of Fiji for relief of the distress caused by the recent floods, it is learnt in New Delhi.



Talking of Books—

A BEAUTIFUL NOVEL, IMAGINATIVE, SENSITIVE AND ELEGANT

"A Breeze Of Morning" Lives Up To Standard Of Charles Morgan's Earlier Work

BY JAMES SWAMIDASAN

IN this age of hurly-burly in which men of all climes and conditions are swept with confused alarms of struggle and flight, it is a rare and exquisite pleasure to come across a book written by a man of true sensibility, of sensibility towards the finer qualities of human experience—love, truth, beauty, devotion; sensibility towards the truth behind the appearance, the face beyond the mask; above all, of sensibility to his own medium—the feel and the sound, the savour and the significance, the infinitude as well as the inadequacy, of words.

Such a distinguished and sensitive writer is Charles Morgan, whose earlier works THE FOUNTAIN, SPARKENBROKE, PORTRAIT IN A MIRROR, THE VOYAGE and so on, have made his name familiar and loved among all who still care for beauty, refinement and distinction in the writing of English prose. Not Englishmen alone must have felt happy at the honour bestowed on him when, some three years ago, he was elected an Academician of the INSTITUTE DE FRANCE.

Charles Morgan's latest work is a novel called A BREEZE OF MORNING (Published by Macmillans. Price 10 s. 6d.) The title is culled from Tennyson's lines:

"For a breeze of morning moves,
And the planet of Love is on high...."

It is a novel narrated in the first person, the story of a boy's first adoration, his epiphany of beauty, truth and love, recaptured as he reminisces forty years later in the autumn of his life.

Slight Story

The period of the novel is the early years of the century, corresponding interestingly enough with the years of Mr. Morgan's own boyhood. The story is slight, and is concerned with the loves of a few young people belonging to the educated middle class, the kind of young folk whose natural career and ambitions move in the direction of Public School: Eton; University: Oxford; and the professions. Of plot there is practically none, and of course one might add one does not miss it. For Mr. Morgan's story is not the unsual type of fiction.

The theme of the novel is in the words of the novelist:

"the sense I had then of looking through the masks that people wear, and even, now and again, of putting off my own—that is to say—of being inside the legend. Certainly the experience, when it comes, does not last long; ordinary life goes on after it; ordinary life goes on during it. It strikes me as mysterious and significant that, in our moments of vision, the mask and the face should often be visible at the same time—even Rose Letterby's, even my own and that when for a little while; one is inside the room of another's life, one is still, so ridiculously, a face at the window".

The theme recurs again and again, with the insistence and variation of a major theme in a piece of music. Here it is again a little later:

"How congruously when imagination burns away their walls, do the rooms of thought run together in revelation, and yet in a way that cannot be told without an ironic smile!"

His Vision

David, the boy of the story, is fourteen years, Rose—the Apocalypse, the Aphrodite of his vision—is five years older. Here is their first meeting:

"I continued to look up at the gallery as, at sea, I have watched a new moon ride out from a cloud. She was standing at the rail; the squirrel was in her arms; I saw her only and the squirrel's tail curbing up into her hair. The candles were gone, and the diamond-shine of my first seeing. Everything was quieter now, with, for me, an all-excluding quiet.

"She looked back at me at first with a kind of wonder at finding herself so regarded; then, unaccustomed to the casting of spells so deep, she rescued herself with a smile of mischievous amusement—and indeed I must have been a comic figure, standing there with my snuffer like a halberdier, my eyes looking as if they had been the Holy Grail."

A few moments later, David recollects: "I could not tell her that she was beyond the range of criticism. 'Others abide our question. Thou art free....'"

One could go onquoting a number of passages of subtle sensibility, unobstrusive yet surpassing beauty. The world of Mr. Morgan's novels is always a world of values in which one breathes the air of grace and loveliness and truth and beauty, far off from the work-a-day world—a subtler kind of truth and therefore easily overlooked, a purer, less obstrusive kind of beauty and therefore so rarely noticed.

Beautiful Passage

I shall quote just one of the many beautiful passages that teem in the pages of the novel. The young people are at a party:

"Tony Seaford sprang up; he had in his hand an old tennis-ball which he threw at me; I caught and returned it; he lobbed it, softly and accurately into Rose's lap—an invitation to join in which she accepted with such a movement as only winged creatures make. She did not rise from her place but had risen; or throw the ball but had thrown it, her body a part of its flight; and when the others were in a circle with us and the Seafords were flicking the ball from one to the other in a momentary game of their own, I saw her poised, her eyes grave with intentness but sparkling with delight. When her chance came, she missed the catch, but how her head and side swung to follow the flying ball, how she leaned back while the lumbering Matho retrieved it! The chance coming then to me, I threw her what I hoped would be an easy lob; it went a little wide. As her throat went back, her hands up (that should have been down); as she sped to receive it with a wild protest that it was too high, I prayed all the gods of Olympus to guide the ball into her hands. And the gods knew their own. In triumph, she flung it back at me faster than I could have believed possible, and, the gods being still merciful, I drew it down left-handed out of the air. Backwards and forwards the enchanted ball flew, as it did one day long ago on the shore of the Phaeacians, until at last it went bounding away into the deep, and a thrush came to inquire of the ensuing silence.

"Upon the silences that follow lively activity, there is an accent of sadness. One hopes that the angels who pass are good angels, but is there not irony in their glance? The instant pleasure of being alive—the warmth of the sun, the flush of her cheek, the little hopping shadow of a thrush—intertwines itself with the long verities. Lyric and elegy are one. The shadow of her head is lengthened upon the grass. The thrush is gone. Hail and farewell!

"Who is she, after all? And who am I?"

Enchanting Memory

Forty years later, Rose is dead, having been married to the young lord whose father held a mortgage on her last property, the Manor-house. David, now an elderly Professor at Oxford, is roving over her memory in the presence of his sister Ann. He speaks of his enchantment:

"Because, Ann, I saw a—a quality in her that wasn't 'puppyish'. No one else did. But I did—and it was there. It was there! And she knew I saw it, and discovered it in herself because I discovered it in her...."

And here is the solace of the boy to the man grown old—so tragic, so true, so ethereally beautiful:—

"Some people are lucky; they go into the house. And some remember what they saw through the window. They are not unfortunate—if they do remember, clearly and faithfully."

Mr. Morgan's new novel recalls very vividly his earlier PORTRAIT IN A MIRROR, and its epigraphs:

"She is what my heart first awaking
Whisper'd the world was"—

and—

"It was in my mind to say that a portrait should be the image of one spirit received in the mirror of another"—could well have been affixed to A BREEZE OF MORNING.

A beautiful novel, imaginative, sensitive and elegant. Not everybody's cup of tea, I confess—indeed, no cup of tea at all. But I suppose, as with the Shepherd and the sheep, so with writer and reader, artist and critic, "I know mine own, and mine own know me."

The criticism has been made—and is justified in a sense—that Mr. Morgan's novels move in an isolated world, cut off and insulated from the affairs of ordinary life; that his characters do not develop, and are the same on the last page of the novel as they were on the first, faced with the same problems, caught in the same feelings. BUT THESE ARE THE DEFECTS OF HIS QUALITIES: FOR CHARLES MORGAN'S NOVELS ARE, REALLY, PROLONGED MOMENTS OF VISION AND ECSTASY, EXTENDED LYRICS ON ETERNAL THEMES.

WORKS OF SWAMI VIVEKANANDA, VOL. VIII. Advaita Ashrama, Mayavati, Almora, Himalayas. Pages Rs. 7-8.

This is the eighth and the last volume of Swami Vivekananda's works in the Advaita Ashram volumes. The bulk of the volume consists of the saint's letters written in the last years of his life. There are also some unpublished lectures and essays. An attempt to size up the volume would appear superfious as any writings by that remarkable man are bound to be interesting and instructive to the public. There is food in it for all types of minds: poems for the more sensitive; discourses for the rational, practical lessons in Raja Yoga for the disciple; and Swamiji's intimate letters for those who already know and love his writings.

Mr. Bose repeats again and again that the Tantras offer a religion, not a philosophy. He claims that the Tantras are the popular expositions of the philosophy and the theology of the Upanishads. The devotee hungers and prays for the state of mystical ecstasy which is a sign of the goddess's pleasure. The Sakta creed is quite the thing for very emotional temperaments. Mr. Bose's book gives the gist of the Hundred or more Tantra scripts.

—D. C.

THEY GO TOGETHER

The Rochester Times-Union

Layman's Guide To Health

A SANE BOOK FOR SANE PEOPLE WITH NO EMOTIONAL CLAPTRAP

PREVENTIVE DISEASES AND DISABILITIES OF OUR CLIME: The Layman's Guide to Preventive Medicine. By M. A. Kamath, M.B. & C.M. With a Foreword by Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya. Published by the Author, Kodiyalbail, Mangalore 3, South Kanara. Price Rs. 5

This work by an eminent member of the South Indian medical profession is a veritable mine of information on all vital topics of health and hygiene and the principles of preventive medicine, placed at the disposal of the lay public of India, especially the "educated" section thereof. The author has already to his credit quite a number of similar works on topics of personal health and hygiene in which he has given his fellow-countrymen the benefit of his ripe knowledge and experience as a member of the profession in language at once scientific and popular. He shows himself to be well versed not only in the modern allopathic system of medicine but also in the Ayurvedic and other indigenous systems and does not think it beneath his dignity, as some of his fellow-practitioners of the western system usually do, to recognise the solid achievements of the indigenous systems in the sphere of preventive medicine, and to profit by the latter.

Part I of the book deals with topics like the physical or environmental factors in health and disease—such as air, water, climate and soil—environmental hygiene, including personal cleanliness, exercise, rest and sleep, the drink evil, marriage problems, sexual abuse, food factors and the physiology of digestion, and mental factors in health and disease. In Part II the essential causes of disease, the natural powers of resistance to disease, the vital force and its conservation, and the control and prevention of communicable diseases are dealt with. In a separate chapter the various bodily ailments, including fabrile diseases due to bacteria, bowel complaints and other bacterial diseases venereal diseases, hookworms and filariasis and endocrinal diseases like diabetes and obesity and disorders like hypochondria, cancer, high blood pressure, piles and diseases of the eye are dealt with at considerable length.

Dr. Kamath makes no attempt to beguile the reader with emotional or mystifying claptrap as some of the modern writers of books on "Health and Hygiene" do. His work is a sane book addressed to sane readers and is written in a clear and racy style. His advice is always based on scientific data and sound commonsense. To cite only one instance. The following advice is offered by him in all cases of insomnia:

"Do not retire to sleep until physically tired. Avoid sleeping late in the morning; in other words, leave the bed at a regular hour regardless of any fatigue that may persist. Avoid the afternoon nap. Leave your worries with your work. Go to bed to relax, rest and sleep. Do no meditative or deliberate thinking after retiring. If there are problems to be thought through, sit up until the task is finished. Above all, do not indulge in thoughts of hatred and revenge after retiring. The sleeping apartment should be dark but well ventilated and as quiet as possible. A tepid bath before retiring quietens remarkably nervous excitement and removes physical fatigue. Avoid a heavy meal and abstain from drinking too much water before retiring. Many nervous patients are benefited by engaging in deep breathing exercises just before going to bed. Last, but not the least, avoid smoking, tea and coffee and liquors. A great psychologist has suggested that we give our minds a 'mental bath' every night before we attempt to go to sleep; that is, we erase from our minds everything unpleasant and disagreeable, all jealousies and envies, every unkind thought and vengeful feeling; in fact, we should go to bed with "a conscience void of offence towards God and towards man."

The work, which is full of similar helpful hints concerning personal hygiene, correct dietary and the causes and prevention of disease, thoroughly justifies the claim that it is a layman's guide to health. It is neatly printed and illustrated.

WHILE THE WORLD WAITS IN FEAR OF THE COLD WAR BOILING OVER INTO THE REAL RED HOT ARMAGEDDON. TWO AREAS OF THE EARTH EVEN TODAY ARE WITNESS TO DAILY SCENES OF DEATH AND DEVASTATION.

Through sunshine or snow, fair weather and foul fighting goes on in Korea and Indo-China. At left is a picture of the troops of the United States Army's Second Infantry Division as they leave their hillside bunker to join other Units on the Korean front. As the men are in winter camouflagesuits, they appear like walking snowmen. The picture on the right takes us from the snows of Korea to the swollen floods of Indo-China. The going was rough for these French infantrymen as they crossed one of the many streams in the LAOS area while pursuing the retreating enemy.

Delhi Should Become The City Beautiful

INDIA'S CAPITAL SHOULD BE HOME OF HAPPINESS AND GLORY

BY DEWAN KHEM CHAND

The author of this article has dreamed of New Delhi as an ideal city. But much of his dreaming can be applied to any great city. Those who are under compulsion to live in crowded, dirty, smoky, noise-filled Bombay, also wistfully dream of living in pretty, quiet, self-contained townships. But there is a catch and that's money. It will need a lot more money to make of Bombay a dream town to its harassed citizens.

UNDER the chairmanship of the Minister for Works, Production and Supply, a Central Committee of 15 members is co-ordinating the work of 7 Sub-Committees appointed to prepare details of the development plan of Greater Delhi.

The main feature of the Plan is a green belt, about one mile in width and 50 miles in length, which will skirt Delhi and New Delhi. It is proposed to accommodate 20 lakhs of people inside and 10 lakhs, in satellite towns, outside the green belt.

Being the capital of India, Greater Delhi should have a distinctive personality. It should be beautiful, not made artificially so by building huge and costly structures, but beautiful in reality according to the notion of Maharishi Rabindra Nath Tagore described, in detail, in his poem THE CITY BEAUTIFUL.

To achieve his ideals, I present a few ideas to the authorities entrusted with the task of completing the capital, as also the general public in the hope of creating in them an interest in its proper planning, because the capital of a country, besides being its headquarters, always sets, in all respects, standards which the people as a whole consciously or subconsciously adopt and are vitally affected by them in their every day life. GREATER DELHI SHOULD BE SYMBOLIC OF THE GREAT AND GLORIOUS INDIA OF TOMORROW.

To create the right environment for health and happiness of the inhabitants, Greater Delhi should be developed by building autonomous neighbourhood units, planned on Garden City lines, run on co-operative principles, self-contained for all essential modern amenities and providing scope for continuous employment to practically every able-bodied person, living in the Unit.

Similar, But Not Same

Each Neighbourhood Unit should be planned for a population of 10,000 persons. In the planning of different Units, there should be some similarity but not sameness to give each Unit a distinct personality of its own but retaining the essential features of an ideal Unit

The ideal unit I have in mind should fulfil certain requirements It should save people's time, enegy and money, spent in covering distances, and for this purpose it should be so planned that it would be possible to reach one's place of business, recreation, education, medical relief, amusement, or social contacts, within 10 minutes of walk from one's house; and reach, within five minutes of walk the primary school, nursery school, welfare centre, children's park, shops, local club, reading room, work centre and post office.

It should suit the tastes, requirements and financial position of different families, by providing various types of housing accommodation—bungalows, terrace houses, flats hostels and chummeries. To make house-keeping possible without servants, each house should have pipe water, electric connection, sanitary fittings and various labour-saving devices and gadgets. Each house should have some open space for a garden and one workroom to be used for some spare-time home industry

To provide avenues of employment to the residents each Unit should have sites for 100 factories for minor and cottage industries each employing from 10 to 50 workers, all living within five minutes walk of their factories

All Needs & Comforts

The Unit should have adequate arrangements for:

Free and compulsory basic education for all children up to the age of 14, and technical, commercial, agricultural and college education for about 500 adolescents;

Physical and basic military training for children and adults, and clubs for the middle-aged and elderly men and women

Reading rooms and library which will lend, besides books, gramophone records, toys pictures and art pieces against deposit of their cost to cover risk of their loss or damage to them.

The cost of living in the Units must be made cheap by means of co-operative servicing of stores, transport, workshop and banking.

The initial cost of building the Units and their maintenance should be reduced by eliminating the middlemen to a great extent

The Unit should be able to provide free medical aid at an up-to-date and expertly managed hospital by introducing compulsory health insurance.

It should give no scope for bribery, corruption, black-marketing, adulteration of articles, usury and other social evils.

It should Create an environment which will encourage people to do things themselves, become self-reliant and self-confident, and who would imbibe, unconsciously, true principles of co-operation, discipline, teamwork, unity and citizenship

Steps should be taken to see that in each Unit the residents —have feeling of security of their persons and properties.

To make our capital noticeably pretty, the one mile width of the green belt should be divided into three belts so placed that they provide gardens on two sides of every Unit, in the two rows of Units built to accommodate 15 lakhs of people Portions of green belts contiguous to a Unit should be leased to the Unit authorities for playgrounds, parade grounds, dairy, poultry, sheep and goat farms, fish pond piggery, veterinary hospital, plant nursery, abattoir and an electric crematorium

With five more lakhs of people accommodated in the satellite Units, the population proposed inside the green belt will be reduced from 20 lakhs to 15 lakhs of people, and the spare thus saved can be better used for public gardens, parks, playgrounds, schools, colleges, institutes, museums, art galleries, hospitals, nursing homes hotels, hostels, clubs, gymnasiums, swimming tanks cinemas, theatres, lecture halls and such like institutions, with some garden space attached to each of them.

Not So Long

The one mile width of the green belt will act as a social barrier between the people living in the satellite Units and Delhi and New Delhi, besides the people, particularly ladies and children, crossing the wide belt at night will not feel safe. The narrower belts as suggested above, would obviate these defects and give the Units dignity and make them attractive.

Government help would be needed in the following ways:

Government will transfer, on perpetual lease, the entire area of a Unit to the Unit Co-operative Society having at least 500 members each one of whom will have paid in advance at least 20 per cent of the estimated cost of his house The annual lease money is to be equivalent to 3 1/2 per cent interest on the entire outlay of the Government on land and its development.

The Government will advance through the Co-operative Society, loans to its members for house building and for resettlement. Government will charge interest at 4/- per cent from the Society and the Society 4 1/2 per cent from its members. The difference of half per cent will meet the cost of realisation of instalments, office and miscellaneous expenses. The Government will advance intetest free loans for the establishments of schools, hospital and cultural institutions of non-commercial nature.

100 Houses A Day

It will take three years to properly establish one Unit. The present need of Greater Delhi is to provide houses for 10 lakhs of people, or 100 Units, of which 50 might be built inside the belt and 50 outside it. It will not be possible to start at once all the 100 Units. It will take five years to establish all of them, giving an average of 100 new houses per day.

On austerity basis, the cost of a Unit will average 75 lakhs, out of which 25 lakhs will be contributed by the settlers and Government will advance 50 lakhs per unit or 50 crores in all, at an average of Rs. 10 crores per annum.

Government usually pay 3 per cent interest on their borrowings and as they will receive 3-1/2 and 4 per cent on their lendings, they will not lose financially but, like bankers, gain by way of difference in interest The building up and establishment of 100 Units will provide continuous employment for several lakhs of persons who will contribute regularly their share to the national exchequer by way of Central and State taxes.

LARGEST DIOCESE IN THE WORLD

The Right Reverend Donald Ben Marsh is Bishop of the Arctic and his diocese must be the largest in the world. It covers a million and three quarter square miles, from Laska and the Yukon across to Labrador and then northward to Baffin Island and the North Pole.

He has spent twenty-six years of his life in the Arctic and reckons to travel forty-thousand miles each year, trying to visit most of his flock, which is scattered in small settlements, frequently in tiny groups of not more than two or three families. In summer he goes by the annual supply ship through the Eastern Arctic, calling at Mission stations in Baffin land, Ungava, Hudson Bay and as far up as Ellesmere Island, where the desolate, bleak, and almost uninhabited territory is largely bare rock and the channels are often ice-bound In winter he goes by air, starting at Edmonton in Alberta, but as he penetrates further Northward he relies on dog teams for transport.

Wherever he goes in the far North he is sure of a welcome from the Eskimos, whose fundamental way of life has hardly changed in the twenty-six years he has worked with them When he first met them they had plenty of food, caribou, walrus, seal, wild goose and so on. Today they have a much harder job to find enough food to live on and they need a lot of it in temperatures which can fall as far as fifty or sixty degrees below zero. Eskimos cannot afford to buy much from outside, such as the flour which they make into bannocks, because a fair amount of money is needed for such comparative luxuries and the price the Eskimo gets for his furs is not as high as it used to be. There was increasing anxiety, said the Bishop, about the economic future of the eight-thousand-five-hundred Eskimos in his diocese for they would never consider the idea of living anywhere but in their bleak and treeless Arctic

The greatest development in the North is along the Mackenzie River. Towards its mouth, in the rich delta land, stands Aklavik, where All Saints, the Cathedral of the diocese, looks like an old Saxon Church with turreted tower. All Saints is the most Northerly Cathedral in the world and three services are broadcast from there each Sunday, one in English and the other two in the Eskimo and Indian languages, for a great many of the Eskimos and Indians in Arctic Canada have wireless sets. It is a tribute to the good work done in the Bishop's vast diocese that they listen to every word of every service for there are few people more devout than they are.

ART NOTES

By D.G. Vyas.

"Human in Indian art — Formula for Figure construction — Pernicious influence of modernism — Innovations decivilise art —Symbols of National culture — Russians Love epics — For Indian producers — Recialism in Art also.

Indian art had assumed a distinctive character, because the classic style, according to which painting or sculpture was fashioned, had certain features peculiar to it. In the hands of masters, this style had imparted the quality of uniqueness which some works of art which have survived have shown. It goes without saying that the art to be "Indian" must retain the chief characteristics of the traditional style.

"Figure" In Line

Painting usually springs to the mind as soon as the term art is mentioned; but this is a mistaken notion and it has to be avoided. Indian art is bound to remain incomprehensible to anyone who thinks of it exclusively in the terms of painting. Sculpture, even in the absence of colour, shows the classic style developed to a higher stage. If other arts are left alone, at least painting and sculpture have to be viewed in relation to one another. Only the ill-informed person can admire the one and ignore the other.

The human figure forms the central point in Indian art—be it painting or sculpture. Its representation in an agreeably peculiar way is one of the characteristics of the classic style. In painting, it is the delicate and sensitive line which produces the figure without the aid of the accessories resorted to by European Art. The line is capable of stressing the character and mood of the particular figure and the latter's role in the composition.

Anatomical Specifications

When transferred from the flat surface of painting to the solid medium, the human figure, as originally conceived, acquires relief and roundness, and this is the chief difference which it shows. The anatomical features such as the eyes, lips, waist, fingers etc. appear to be curious both in painting and sculpture; and on account of this, Indian art has been criticised as unnaturalistic and eccentric by some ill-informed writers who have not cared to study and understand its anatomical specifications.

Delineation of the human figure is governed by definite principles. Exaggerated curves and contours, constricted waist and elongated eyes and fingers conform to the ideals of physical beauty. In combination with the pose and attitude, they are intended to impart grace and delicacy to the human form, particularly the feminine. It is this aspect of the classic style to which the Indian painting and sculpture owe, to no small extent, their intrinsic beauty and distinctive character.

Fully Intelligible

Besides construction of the physical form, expression of the mood and emotional state is another essential of the codified technique. Its external suggestion is emphasised by the scheme of drapery, ornaments and other accessories and by the placement of the particular figure in the plan of the composition. Though realism was imported into painting by the Mughal school, the classic style with some variations was continued in later schools of painting and sculpture until they ceased to function.

No abstruse statement was made by the Indian Artist of any school. His human form was human in every respect. It conformed to the principles of naturalism subject to certain conditions. Those, to whom its peculiar configuration has been inscrutable have ingeniously tried to cover their ignorance by describing it as a part of extravagant decorative treatment. The figure construction of the revivalistic school, though it has essentially followed the classic style, has been made light of and also ridiculed by some such writers.

Unwanted Innovations

Prejudiced or uninformed writings have produced a harmful effect on the trends of revival. Some young artists have, out of enthusiasm or inferiority complex, ventured to introduce, in paintings, what they have considered to be innovations. They have taken the primitive or the Negro type as the model for the human irrespective of the theme or episode selected by them. A few have gone a stage further by indulging in distortion of the face, head and limbs. Such an empirical rendering of the human figure cannot, in any way, be reconciled with the scheme of the painting which may be Indian in other respects.

The human in Indian art is conceived to be a graceful figure. He is placed very much above the primitive or Negro in the scale of evolution. He is conceived to be a person of feelings and, as such he is expected to be emotionally active and to have been in a particular mood at the moment at which he has to act his role in the compostion. Since Indian Art is a highly civilised form of expression, reversion to primitivism would be repugnant to the principles of its classic style. In modern times, exception, for the sake of realism, can be made in the case of representation of certain ethnic types which have still retained some traits of the primitive; and then this should be the limit.

"Deformation" needs to be expunged from modern Indian painting as it is negation of beauty and grace and is opposed to naturalistic treatment. The so-called innovations are far from being original or products of creative thinking. They are obviously inspired by the fashions which collectively make "European" modernism. They should suffice to indicate how strong the impect this modernism on the sphere of Indian art has been and how adversely it has influenced the course of revival.

Every artist, who takes to Indian art, must study its fundamentals. He must have the urge to retain the integrity of its distinctive style and also the strength to resist the temptation of distractions. The first essential is proper representation of the human figure; and the correct way to it will be found if examples of painting and sculpture of the different periods are carefully analysed. Plumpy, deformed or semi-mechanical humans might have a place in European modern art, but they should not be foisted in the typically, Indian painting or sculpture. Such innovations, since they tend to decivilise the highly civilised art must be resented.

KAVITA By Mr. K. V. Phadke,

Bombay Art Society's Exhibition.

Value Of Monuments

Speaking at Newasa in Ahmednagar district, Bombay's Chief Minister, Mr. B. G. Kher stressed the need of preserving ancient museums, as the latter, he rightly pointed out, were symbols of national culture. It was at Newasa that Saint Dnyanesvar had written his monumental commentary "Dnyneshvari" on the Bhagvat Geeta in Marathi. Newasa thus takes its legitimate place in the series of monuments in the state of Bombay. All such places need to be listed and reverentially preserved.

All throughout India, there are numerous places in which the celebrities like saints, poets, and musicians were either born or had worked. Since they form landmarks in the country's cultural history they must be preserved. A scheme of national memorials in which all of them can be included is urgently needed. There may be nothing artistic about such places, but they will acquire the prominence to which they are entitled, if well planned memorials in Indian designs are attached to them. Art should be considered as the appropriate means to commemorate the work of celebrities

Epics In Russia

Addressing journalists at Madras, Mr. Nicolai Semyenov, Deputy Minister of Cinematography, U.S.S.R. referred to the popularity of the Indian epics—Ramayana and Mahabharata in Russia. The Russians, according to him, are eager to know about life, culture and art of other nations. They like the Indian epics, though they are materialistic in outlook. The reference, to this effect, made by Mr. Semyenov shows that Ramayana and Mahabharata have a universal appeal.

Mr. Semyenov also referred to the special attraction which the Russians have got for the dramatic story of Nala-Damayanti. He indicated that his countrymen would also like to film it. Nala-Damayanti and Shakuntala have enjoyed immense popularity in the Western countries and have also been put on the stage. In view of this, it would not be surprising if the film of Nala-Damayanti is made in Russia. Rightly speaking it should be the duty of India to interpret her culture and her literary and dramatic pieces to the Western countries. Some enterprising and well informed producers should undertake the task of making authentic film versions of Nala-Damayanti and other works and should place them in the world market. The film must be harnessed to the purpose of interpreting the country's artistic and literary heritage to the world.

Valuable Suggestion

Mr. Frank Copra, the well-known American Film Director, made a valuable suggestion to the Indian producers when he said that they should preview in a public audience, the pictures before the latter are released. The suggestion had the support of his vast experience. Such a preview will offer an opportunity to the producers to ascertain the reactions of individuals invited in the audience. It will also enable the producers and directors to review the picture as a whole and to find out the defects which might have been left in it. The preview if judiciously carried out, will serve as a safeguard against the failure of the picture due to the defects which could be corrected before its release.

The preview as suggested by Mr. Capra should form a definite stage in the systematic plan of production, but its importance has not yet been fully appreciated in India. On the contrary, there are producers who make pictures for certain types of the audience and then they feel sure of the success. The tendency to cater for the 'popular taste' has to be deprecated, as it has led to inclusion in pictures, of the sequences which can be unhesitatingly pronounced as unhealthy. The priview would be of no avail to such film producers, who are determined to push undesirable things in their pictures.

Art And Segregation

The evil of racialism in South Africa is being steadily driven deeper day by day. It has now penetrated the sphere of art. The Union Government, according to the announcement recently made by its Minister of Education, Science and Arts, has decided not to grant financial aid to the South African Association of Arts. In order to be eligible for Government aid, the Association will have to enforce racial separation 'at all times, in all its exhibition halls and at all functions.' The South African Government will recognise art only if it is made by whites and will reserve it for them.

The condition prescribed by Dr. Malan's Government for eligibility for grant is a manifestation of the perverted aesthetic sense. It lays down that the coloured people should not be allowed to mix with the whites even in exhibition halls, although art as the universal mode of expression admits no racial or religious discrimination. The Union Government's order marks the extreme of racial arrogance from which the whites headed by Dr. Malan are suffering.

Since the UNESCO has a worldwide plan for dissemination of education in democracy in which art is included, it should look upon white South Africa as a pathological case. The UNESCO should take a serious view of segregation carried to the sphere of art and should exclude the Union Government from the list of the countries for which it might have devised its art programmes. The artists of the Commonwealth countries should meet in a conference and should vindicate the honour of art by boycotting the associations and artists patronised, directly or indirectly, by the South African Government. A united front of art democracies against racialism in art will be a fitting reply to Dr. Malan's Government.

CHILDREN'S CENTRES SERVE DUAL PURPOSE

Australian Government Subsidises Research

By Marjorie Thompson

A Children's Centre, the first of its kind has been inaugurated by President Rajendra Prasad in Bombay. This article on how a children's centre is run in Australia will be read with interest.

UP-TO-DATE pre-school child centres, subsidised by the Federal Government and planned for specialised medical and sociological research, are a feature of Australia's child welfare programme.

In the capital city of each of the six States of Australia the Federal Government has set up a Lady Gowrie Child Centre to demonstrate modern methods in child care and to facilitate study of the psychological and physical development of young children.

The centres are so named as a tribute to Lady Zara Gowrie, wife of Earl Gowrie of Canberra and Dirleton, who was Governor-General of Australia from 1936 to 1944, and who had previously been Governor of two Australian States.

Typical of the various centres is the Lady Gowrie Child Centre in Sydney, which was built in 1939 in the grounds of a new Government housing estate in the heart of the industrial area.

The staff of the Sydney centre includes the director, Miss Isabel Terry, a trained staff of kindergarten teachers together with a social worker, a nursing sister and a visiting doctor. The medical programme is under the direction of the Federal Department of Health and supervised by the Federal officer of the Australian Association of Pre-School Child Development. A committee, originally set up by the Kindergarten Union of New South Wales—a voluntary organisation—is responsible for the administration.

FUNCTIONAL PLANNING

The Sydney centre, caters for children from three to five years of age, and is open daily from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. Its total capacity is 100 children.

Sound functional planning, simplicity of design and the use of soft pastel colours are features of the two-storey building. The three nurseries, medical rooms, dining room and kitchen, staff room and offices are on the ground floor. Upstairs is a big community hall for parent and public gatherings.

Children attending the centre spend a planned day with "work" and recreation periods, balanced nutrition and an adequate rest period.

The day starts off with a half-pint of milk for every child, supplied by the New South Wales Education Department to all school-children under 13 years of age. At 9-30 indoor work begins. This is followed by an outdoor period. After this break the children do music through movement exercises which train them to co-ordinate muscular motion. A story and verse-speaking period follows until 11-15 a.m. when they have their pre-lunch wash and rest. After a balanced mid-day meal the children sleep for an hour and a half before going home.

SEPARATE AGE GROUPS

Each of the three nurseries is planned as a separate unit for a different age group, and allows a minimum of 35 square feet of playing space for each child. Large folding doors open directly from the nurseries to the well-equipped playground. Each nursery is divided into a broad ground level for active play and a top level for the quieter activities of stories, books and pictures.

The children are provided with a wide variety of toys and material to stimulate their mental growth. These are stored on open shelves around the room. The children can choose what they want at will and put them away when they have finished.

All rooms are fitted with screened observation booths, and students from the Kindergarten Teachers' Training College and research officers may watch the children without being seen.

Toilet-washrooms are attached to each nursery and every child is supplied with his or her own towel, washer and comb.

These are kept in individual cupboards marked with familiar objects. Flowers, fruits, birds, trains and ships decorate the lockers and the symbols are easily recognised by the children.

The balanced mid-day meal supplied at the centre is either an Oslo lunch, a two-course salad lunch or a hot meal. Parents pay six shillings a week towards the cost of the lunches.

The children set the tables for the meal and stack the dishes afterwards. Older children are usually detailed for table-setting duty.

After lunch, the play space is cleared and the nurseries quickly become dormitories.

LEARNING BY IMITATION

Experience in pre-school centres has disclosed that to gain knowledge young children must be helped by their hands. Their hands, in turn, need the help of objects which can be easily handled. Toys designed to test children's initiative and help them to co-ordinate the work of hands and eyes are used.

It has also been found that the child mind develops by working and co-operating with children of a similar age and by watching and imitating older children. It is believed that younug children understand explanations by older children more readily than those by adults: moreover, older children seem to enjoy helping younger ones.

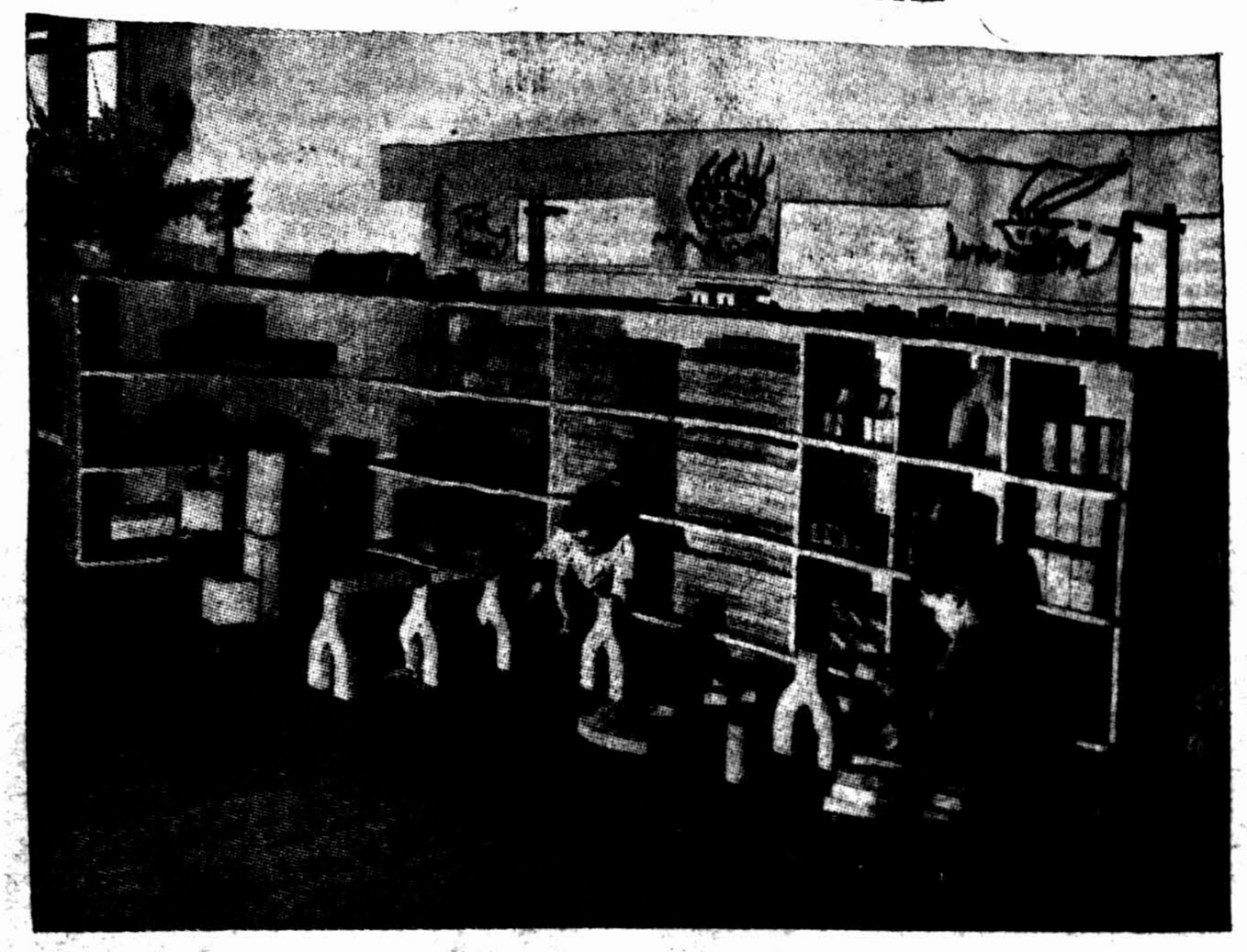
There is a close relationship between parents and teachers at the centre. A case study of every child is kept from the time of enrolment. All relevant details of physical, mental and social behaviour are recorded and discussed with parents.

In addition, parents education and discussion groups are held each month and topics from the specially prepared "Parents' News Sheet' published by the Australian Association for Pre-School Child Development, are discussed and analysed.

MEDICAL RESEARCH

Practical work in social and medical research is done at the Sydney centre under the direction of Professor Lorimer Dods, director of the Institute of Child Health and Professor of Child Health at the University of Sydney. The Institute of Child Health, set up early in 1950, is the first of its kind in Australia.

LADY GOWRIE CHILD CENTRE



A view of an Australian Government subsidised Research Kindergarten. Toys are kept in open shelves and children are allowed to use them in complete freedom.

It was established by the Federal Government with the primary object of reducing the death rate of infants and children. Professor Dods and his staff divide the problems they have to tackle into three groups:—(1) growth, development and nutrition; (2) infectious diseases, especially poliomyelitis, pink disease, meningitis and gastroenteritis; (3) psychological and social behaviour.

Mantoux tuberculin skin tests, haemoglobin and hearing tests have been carried out at the centre. Every week the centre's doctor gives the children a complete check and records the weight and height of each child. Every week six children are taken to the State Government-controlled Sydney Dental Hospital for a complete dental check-up.

Specialised research studies are undertaken at the interstate centres each year. The subject for 1950 was: "Aggressiveness in the pre-schoool child". "Eating habits at kindergarten and at home" was the subject for 1951. Useful data is collated from these surveys and used as a ba.. further research.

THE SYDNEY CENTRE COSTS RS. 50,000 A YEAR TO RUN, BUT IT IS AN INVESTMENT THAT WILL PAY BIG DIVIDENDS IN FUTURE GENERATIONS.

My Dear Sisters & Brothers,

Mary Schoeman's homework is of the kind that would appeal to many children. It might well be called "diamond spotting."

Mary, who is seven, lives with her parents on the diamond digging near Wolmaransstad, in the Western Transvaal; and every afternoon when school is over she runs to her dad's claim.

There she watches the gravel as it is brought to the washers, for she has been taught to 'spot" a diamond. Her keen eyes have already found quite a few.

GOOD NEIGHBOURS

Twelve-year-old Jacob Laurier lived with his widowed mother, post-mistress in the village of Kiepersol, in the Transvaal. He was a promising lad, and liked by everyone. Each day after school he hurried home to help his mother; during the school holidays he worked on the surrounding fruit farms.

But the time came when people noticed a great change in Jacob. He became dreadfully ill, and was sent to the Johannesburg hospital.

"Take your boy home," the specialists told his mother. "He cannot live more than six months. Make his last days on earth as happy as possible."

When the good people of Kiepersol heard the tragic news they immediately clubbed together and sent gifts to Jacob—delicacies, sweets, books, toys; and when the lad became too weak to walk friends took him out in their cars.

Thus did the good people of Kiepersol help Mrs. Laurier to make Jacob's last days as happy as possible.

IT ALL HAPPENED TO ARCHIE!

Archie was a bold and adventurous tortoise. Tessa had not owned him a week before she discovered that. He would hide until she had gone to school, then he would make his slow but steady way up the garden path, under the gate, and out onto the pavement.

Tessa was greatly surprised the first time she found Archie up the road on his way to meet her from school. But one day he turned in the other direction and was lost for three days. Then the boy who found him Tessa's "Lost" notice on the gate.

"Ill nail some small-meshed wire along the bottom of the gate to keep him in," said Daddie. And he did.

But Archie did not mean to let a little thing like that stop him. So he poked his head through one hole in the mesh, his right front-foot through another, and his left through a third. But, of course, he could not get any more of himself through.

Neither, however, could he get back again. And there he stuck till Tessa's return from school. But when she discovered that Archie had cut one of his feet on the wire she begged Daddie to remove it, lest Archie should hurt himself badly.

"He must have his name and address on his back instead," she said. So she painted it in luminous paint so that it could be seen in the dark, too.

It worked perfectly. Whenever he roamed he was brought back safely. Until one dark night, a grumpy old lady came and complained that the sight of "this mysterious glowing thing" moving along gave her a dreadful shock!

Then Archie had to have his name done in ordinary paint. And, shortly afterwards, he disappeared.

"He's gone for good now," said Daddie.

But he had not. Tessa found him curled up among the potato sacks in the garden shed, beginning his winter sleep!

JUST AN IDEA

As Julius Hare wrote: True modesty does not consist in an ignorance of our merits, but in a due estimate of them.

Something There

A conceited young man who was fond of hearing his own voice broke into the conversation.

"I've got a terrible cold in my head," he said.

"H'm!" grunted an elderly listener. "That's better than nothing."

Those of you who have not yet joined the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh are cordially invited to be enrolled in it. Please send for the particulars and membership forms from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage. You will feel proud to belong to this Great Brotherhood!

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

LONDON TO CAPE TOWN WITHOUT CHANGING

(Continued from Page 2 Col. 1)

the main north-south rail track under the centre of Madrid has been proceeding for some years. This is part of a great plan to double the line from Hendaye, on the French frontier, to Algeciras in the south and to electrify it along its whole length. This will entail not only electrification of 829 miles of track but the building of new hydro-electric and thermal stations to supply the power.

The tunnel under Madrid has been building since the first days of the Republic in 1932, but work was discontinued during the civil war and also during the world war. But now the link between the Norte station, present terminus of the northern railway, and Atocha station, the terminus for the south and east railways, is almost complete. There are two huge underground stations, one beneath the Atocha station and the other, claimed to be the biggest underground station in Europe, in northern Madrid and known as the Nuevos Ministerios station.

Tarifa to Tangier would make the Straits of Gibraltar tunnel slightly longer than the famous Simplon tunnel under the Swiss Alps. Tarifa, an old walled town known as Julia Traducta to the Romans, and the point at which the Moors landed in Spain in A. D. 711, is 14 miles from Algeciras and would have to be linked with the main line by a new railway. At Tangier it is planned that the tunnel exit would be between Alcazar Seguer and Punta Altares, which is close to the international town.

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If the whole line were electrified it is belived that the journey under the sea would take about 30 minutes; the scheme calls for two tunnels for traffic and a third in between to house the pumping and ventilation machinery. There is a suggestion in some quarters that provision should also be made for road transport to use the tunnel but here the problem of ventilation would need most careful planning.

In addition to the Mulhacen plan there is a second scheme devised by Alejandro Goicoechea, inventor of the revolutionary and highly successful Talgo train Goicoechea suggests a small tunnel which would carry the Talgo train, whose coaches sit tight down on the tracks. But other technicians point out that the adoption of this suggestion would restrict the use of the tunnel to the Talgo train, which would largely defeat the prime object of the project—to open upu Africa to all railway traffic employing the standard size roling stock.

Despite traditional difficulties of engineers in getting their visionary plans adopted by cautious administrations, the Spanish planners are now more confident that the scheme may at last be got under way. Military, political, and economic considerations may all throw their weight into a decision to build the Straits tunnel. That move might also decide the question of the English Channel tunnel, interest in which is once again being revived. Then London to Capetown by rail would become a reality indeed.

THEY RESPOND TO KINDNESS

(Continued from Page 5 Col. 5)

visualize other creatures in place of the dog. It happens, however. There was the case of Napoleon and the turtle. And I know of another friendship that was built up between a man and a turtle—and not a pet turtle, either.

During his declining years, my father was a lonely, embittered man, frustrated because his dreams of building new agricultural empires in such faraway lands as Brazil could not be realized. He felt cut off from his fellowmen because the latter refused to share my father's enthusiasm for developing a colony in Brazil.

BANANA FRIENDSHIP

During these years my father formed a soothing friendship with a turtle—an ordinary dry-land tortoise. It came about by accident. One day my father was working around the base of a bunch of banana stalks when he noticed an ancient turtle. My father picked a banana from a stalk and offered it to the turtle. There was no response—the turtle kept his head in his shell.

A day or two later when my father walked past the same spot, he noticed the turtle again. Once more he picked off a banana and placed it in front of the turtle. This time the turtle stirred and put his head out a little while my father was standing near.

It wasn't long until a regular routine developed, and when there were no more bannas my father always took lettuce or some other food out to his turtle.

Frequently my father would go to the rendezvous which he and the turtle had agreed upon and wait—he would get there early to watch the turtle. The turtle always made his way along the same path to the spot.

Then they would sit man and turtle, and have a bite to eat. And my father would explain in great detail his plans for establishing a colony in Brazil.

The friendship continued for three years. Then one day the turtle wandered far from his customary paths, probably in answer to the call of love, and a car ran over him on the nearby highway.

My father gave him a decent burial. It was a sad day indeed. There was nobody left who would listen patiently as my father explained his plans to colonize Brazil.

LIZARD FRIEND

Nobody knows what consolation has come to various isolated or imprisoned mortals down through the centuries from odd contacts with such creatures as turtles, rats, even cockroaches and lizards. There is one well-authenticated case in which a tiny lizard lightened the dreary dungeon life of a man who figured dramatically in the history of Texas.

One of the most fantastic characters in the history of that fantastic state was Peter Ellis Bean, a freebooter who roamed the unsettled parts of the state during the years when Stephen F. Austin and others were bringing civilisation to the eastern part of Texas. Mexican officials grew weary of the activities of the freebooter and finally managed to capture him.

They took him far down into Mexico and locked him in a dungeon in the then desolate little seaport town of Acapulco. In the dungeon Bean formed a close friendship with a lizard. The lizard would appear on the wall, hurry down to Bean, then run up his body and on out his arm to his hand. And there Bean would always have some flies he had captured and saved for his pet. Then they would "carry on a conversation." The lizard responded to the show of affection. He couldn't purr like a cat, but he did his best.

NOT WILD BY NATURE

What most North Americans, living in a land where the hunting and fishing traditions is carried on as a sport, do not realize is that many wild animals and birds, and even reptiles, voluntarily move in on man if they are not disturbed or harmed. In fact, the reptiles, being gifted with less mental power, are more likely to move in than birds or animals.

At faraway Carmen, on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, I noticed that buzzards are so tame they flatly refuse to move aside for man if they are busy. I was walking along the beach there one day and came upon a great flock of buzzards feeding on a dead fish. They refused to move, and I had to detour.

In the same town I noticed a little boy and a pelican apparently arguing with each other. I learned that they had become quite chummy. The boy would pick up a few small scrap fish when the seines were dragged and he would put these in his pocket and later feed them to the pelican. The ungainly bird would become impatient, knowing the boy was holding out on him. The pelican would even try to insert his huge beak in the boy's pocket, the way a pet raccoon will hunt around in the pocket of his master.

As so frequently happens in such cases, some sort of conversation went on. As I drew near I could hear the boy mumbling, and the pelican was moving his head as though in answer. I asked the boy if the pelican understood Spanish. He said sure, and looked at me as though the question was silly.

PART OF THE FAMILY

In many homes in the tropics of Latin America snakes have become part of the household. They are welcomed because they keep the rats away. It's the oft-repeated story—man and a creature of the wild learn that they can benefit each other, so they become friends. The man's home attracted rats. The rats attracted the snakes. The man didn't want either of them, but he wanted the rats less. So he welcomed the snake, and it responded to the welcome by keeping the rats away. Finally it became a pet—a member of the household.

One time a friend of mine wagered that he could make a fish—a salt-water fish—swim up to him and 'lick' food off his finger He won his wager.

We were staying in a cabin on an inlet connecting the Gulf of Mexico and a bay, and the water was about three feet deep under the cabin, which sat on pilling. Fish, mostly catfish, gathered to feed on the garbage.

The man who won the wager began feeding soap to the catfish. At first he cut off little pieces and dropped them in the water. Soon the fish would come and mouth the soap while the fisherman held it in the water. Then he rubbed a lot of soap on his finger, stuck it down in the water, and waited. A catfish came and began "licking" his finger.

IN OTHER LANDS

All they ask is a little show of kindness, a bite of food, a chance to benefit from man's company in one way or another, and these creatures of the wild will respond. If you want a perfect illustration of this, all you need do is to go into lands where the culture is quite different from ours—where hunting and fishing for sport are relatively unknown. That, or visit some of the national preserves in this nation and take note of the manner in which bears and other wild creatures have lost their fear of man.

I have frequently been in remote areas in Latin America where I could observe the actions of game that was not molested. I have seen doves so tame they simply hopped out of the way as I walked along. They showed no inclination to fly away. I have seen quail come in and steal feed from chickens. I have seen wild turkeys do the same thing. I have noted that the attitude of wild creatures that are not molested is almost always the same—curiosity.

THESE OBSERVATIONS BRING HOME TO ME ONCE MORE THE FIRM CONVICTION THAT THE CREATURES OF THE WORLD ARE NOT WILD BY NATURE. THEY MUST LEARN TO BE WILD AND THEY WILL, IF GIVEN A CHANCE, LEARN TO BE TAME INSTEAD.

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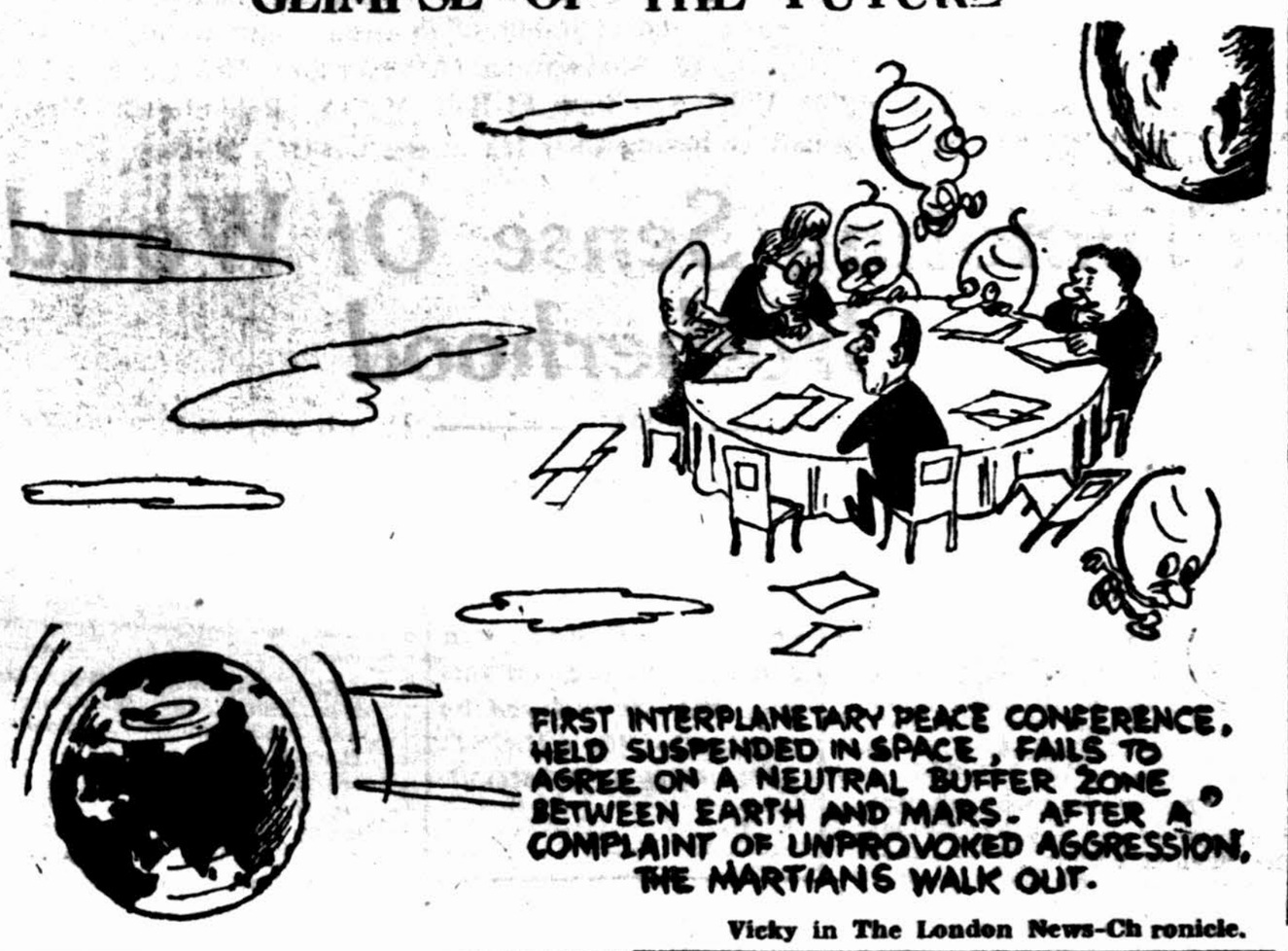
'GLIMPSE OF THE FUTURE'


FIRST INTERPLANETARY PEACE CONFERENCE, HELD SUSPENDED IN SPACE, FAILS TO AGREE ON A NEUTRAL BUFFER ZONE BETWEEN EARTH AND MARS. AFTER A COMPLAINT OF UNPROVOKED AGGRESSION, THE MARTIANS WALK OUT.

Vicky in The London News-Chronicle.

Non-Athlete Had Best Avoid Exercise

(Continued from page 2 col. 5)

pany once studied about 5,000 former college athletes to see how they had fared. It found the athletes didn't live longer than ordinary people, nor did they seem to die much younger. But after 45 years of age deaths among the ex-athletes showed 60 per cent more resulting from heart disease than among their non-athletic brethren. The report cautiously said that it looked as though athletic activities did injure hearts. Exercise enthusiasts claim that this only indicates the hearts were defective in the first place, but modern doctors don't all agree.

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The body can't be fooled easily. When you try to make it do something violent for trivial reasons, such as vanity, it won't always come through—and the result is collapse.

On the other hand, when there's some real emotional reason for the whole machinery to go to work violently, various chemicals (such as adrenalin) come pouring forth, nerve reactions tighten the blood vessels, the blood pressure shoots up, the heart thus gets plenty of fluid to work with, the oxygen exchange in the lungs can go on fast and efficiently, and you can perform miracles.

A certain John Coulter, exploring in Montana in 1808, was seized by Indians, stripped naked, and then shown that he should run off across the prairie. He realized that the fun-loving young braves were getting ready to run after him, spears in hand. Though he was no sinner, and though the Indians were reputedly fleet, Coulter fled under the impulse of blind fear and ran like the wind for more than three miles.

Then, looking back, he was amazed to find that all the braves had dropped from sight altogether except one, who was close behind—and who at that point dropped, exhausted. Coulter snatched up the Indian's spear, ran him through, and then went trotting on his way naked, free as the breeze, and feeling at though he had hardly run at all.

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A number of prominent doctors have recently come to the conclusion that obesity is caused, not by lack of exercise, or glandular defects (except in rare cases), of anything else but simply by putting more food in your belly than you need.

Yet, to be fair, exercise in the right amount has some value. Obviously, if you like the feeling of movement and keep it within bounds, you're getting at least a refreshment value from your sport. A minor amount of activity benefits the body, since it maintains muscle tone and the suppleness of joints.

And in the last decade a belief has been growing in the great value of mild exercise during convalescence from operations and illnesses. This involves making the patient—even just after a serious abdominal operation—move about in bed, waggle his joints, take deep breaths, and so on.

Specific exercises, designed by doctors, have been found helpful, too, in tightening up a woman's body after childbirth, and in restoring mobility to the area of a wound. The use of exercise after infantile paralysis needs no recounting.

But when it comes right down to the normal healthy person who has nothing wrong with him except a guilty feeling of laziness, there's really nothing to be prescribed.

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Exercise, then, would seem like a good thing for the healthy non-athlete to avoid, except for hiking, swimming, and other pursuits which don't put a strain on the system or create bulging muscles. Mountainous muscles merely demand more food; and when, through age, or lack of opportunity, you fail to keep them in shape, fatty degeneration occurs.

A physiologist once put it this way: "While it may be better to have loved and lost, it certainly is not better to have exercised and stopped."

You wouldn't want to get trapped in anything like that, would you? So say out loud, "Get thee behind me, athlete," and try to lead the life that is philosophic, healthful, and relaxed.

Take my advice, and whenever you feel like exercising, crawl to the nearest couch and lie down until the feeling goes away.

—Condensed from MACLEAN'S MAGAZINE, Toronto

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

IN ITS SPACIOUS NEW QUARTERS IN THE AMERICAN CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETS, THE INTERNATIONAL STUDENT CENTRE OFFERS FRIENDSHIP AND ENTERTAINMENT TO 2,000 STUDENTS FROM OTHER NATIONS.

Students from all parts of the world relax in the informal atmosphere of the International Student Centre. In the front row in the picture at left (from left to right) are Haikar Grigorian (Iran), Victoria Besalel (Columbia and Israel), Eleanor and Hans Spiegel (Directors of the Centre), Fakhri Rahamtullah (raq), Helen Shwon (Poland), Malika Rahimtullah (Iraq), Sora Getmansky (United States), Ajit Biswas (India). Back row, left to right: Abdel Aziz Fath El Bab (Egypt), O. Shaywayana (Afghanistan) Brigitte Ewart (Germany) and Takashi Oka (Japan). The picture on the right shows (from left to right) Abdel Aziz Fath El Bab, Malika Rahimtullah, Mrs. Eleanor Spiegel, Fakhri Rahamtullah and Sora Getmansky having their tea in the Centre's Kitchen.

Promoting Sense Of World Brotherhood

BY

TAKASHI OKA

This article written by a Japanese student studying in the Boston area and the pictures on this page are reproduced by courtesy of the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

IT is not enough for an international student just to live and study in a strange country; he must also have contact with its people—on friendly, informal terms—if he is to get an accurate impression of the country and its way of life. Since, unfortunately, many such students have limited funds to spend on entertainment or travel, it is necessary that they be helped by individuals or organizations within the host nation to find outlets for social contact.

In Boston, tenth largest city in the United States and educational centre of the north-eastern State of Massachusetts, an International Student Association has solved, for the 2,000 international students in its area, the problem of how to employ their leisure time. The Association's International Student Centre recently moved into spacious new headquarters in Cambridge, a neighbouring university town; there its facilities are at all times available to visiting students. In the new Centre's kitchen a homesick student may prepare a dinner of his own national dishes, sure of finding friends to join him in its eating, and around the fireside his timidity or hostility to strangers and the strangeness of a new country will melt away.

The new Centre fulfils a long-standing dream. For 11 years the International Student Centre was housed in a comfortable but worn building where Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence A. Mead, first directors of the Centre, offered unstinting hospitality to all who came to their doors, improvising time and again with ingenious makeshifts as the overcrowded house seemed ready to burst its seams.

Six years ago a group of students started raising funds to finance a move to a new location. Prominent community leaders came to their aid and gave generously both of their time and effort to find an appropriate building and to finance its purchase.

The new Centre is a gracious 17-room house which combines spaciousness with homelike comfort. A wide entrance hall leads into a living room of generous proportions. For music lovers, there is a separate music room, while upstairs a cosy sitting room invites intimate conversations.

On three nights a week, hundreds of international students visit the Centre to dance or to join informal discussion groups; and at any other time, students are welcome to drop in to read magazines, play the piano, or chat with Hans and Eleanor Spiegel, who, in June 1951 succeeded Mr. and Mrs. Mead as Directors of the Centre.

Hans and Eleanor Spiegel bring to their job the buoyant enthusiasm of youth plus the solid qualifications of experience. Hans is a tall, black-haired young Swiss who has lived in the United States since his boyhood. After graduating from Antioch College in the midwestern State of Ohio, he worked for the Lisle Fellowship, an international human relations organization, and has recently completed work at Columbia University (in New York City) toward a doctorate in intergroup relations. His wife, Eleanor, has worked with various youth groups since graduating from college and has served a year in Geneva, Switzerland as correspondent for the World Council of Churches.

"We want to keep the atmosphere of this Centre as informal and spontaneous as that of any American home," Hans told the writer as they sat late at night with a group of student members in the Centre's old-fashioned kitchen. "Take tonight, for instance. Where we usually have eight for dinner, we had 20, including six actors and actresses from the Young Irish Players now touring America. Dinner was prepared by an Indian student, who concocted one of his most tempting native dishes. Last week a Chinese student gave us a real mandarin dinner. Things like that are happening all the time."

Kees Willems, graduate student from the Netherlands, and chairman of the Student Council, spoke up. "This Centre has to be more than just a social club, or a discussion group, or a welfare organization, although it includes all these aspects. As Hans Spiegel said, first and foremost it must maintain the atmosphere of home."

Then Willems told of his first glimpse of the Centre and what it had meant to him three years ago. He had arrived in Boston with a meagre pocketbook and no friends to look up. Just before the autumn term began, he received an invitation from Mr. and Mrs. Mead, then Directors of the Centre, to drop in some day for tea. On the afternoon he called, Mrs. Mead was alone in the living room, knitting. A piano stood in one corner; rewspapers scattered here and there in cosy disarray; and the whole room had a comfortable lived-in look. In that homelike atmosphere, Kees Willems said that loneliness vanished and a hunger within him was satisfied.

When asked what he had gained from his subsequent experiences at the Centre, Willems said, "The first lesson I had to learn was that Amsterdam was not the centre of the universe. It was quite a shock. But because of it I feel I can be of more value to my own country when I go back. Of course," he continued, "many Americans have to learn that lesson too, and I think that those who come to the Centre are helped to do this by coming into contact with a great many different national points of view."

Hans Spiegel elaborated on this theme. "You see, here at the Centre we have individuals from all over the world—Americans, English, French, German, Dutch, Polish, Czech, Chinese, Japanese, Indian—most of them meeting each other for the first time. The manner in which they meet is of the utmost importance. Will the meeting simply confirm long-standing national prejudices? Or will it bring about better understanding and appreciation, an enlarged concept of the world?"

The very presence of the young people in the comfortable kitchen was proof that the Centre had been successful in creating the atmosphere for the right kind of meeting. To begin with, there was an absence of formality—they were meeting in the kitchen, not in the living room! And so far as nationalities went they were a mixed group indeed: Kees came from Holland, Helen from Poland, Reiko from Japan; Olivier from France, and Lilly, a Chinese girl, from Singapore. Yet the important thing about the group was not its differences in national background, but an inexplicable, heart-warming sense of togetherness.

AS THE GROUP BROKE UP RELUCTANTLY THAT NIGHT, ONE SENSED THAT IN SUCH BRINGING TOGETHER OF INDIVIDUALS IN FRIENDLY, INFORMAL GATHERINGS ALL OVER THE WORLD LAY THE FOUNDATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING AND FOR PEACE.

Pins dotting a world map indicate the far-flung countries from which the students gather together at the centre. Shown here, standing (from left to right), are: Hans Spiegel and Takashi Oka. Seated (from left to right), are: Haikor Grigorian, Victoria Besalel and Helen Shwon.

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